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KAISER LOSES 260 GUNS, 657 MAXIMS, IN SOMME BATTLE

Roll of Prisoners Increases To 56,500, July 1 To September 15

VITAL POINTS GO

11 Positions Ordered Held At Any Cost Are All Captured

33 SQ. MILES WON

25,000,000 Rounds Of Artillery Ammunition Fired by Both Sides

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 25.—Reuter's Agency learns from an authoritative source that, between the beginning of the Allies' offensive on July 1st and September 15th, inclusive, the Allies have taken on the western front 56,500 prisoners, 260 cannon and 657 machine-guns. The number of cannon and machine-guns is under-stated, as the full extent of the captures on September 15 is not yet definitely known.

On that day, one British corps alone took prisoners 28 officers, two battalion commanders and 1,320 non-commissioned officers and men.

The Times correspondent at British headquarters states that the British on the Somme front last week won the greatest success of the 2½ months' fighting. A captured German staff map shows that eleven points were marked as vital and on no account to be lost. We captured all of them.

The whole ridge is a continuous chain of fortresses and it has been a ceaseless body-to-body struggle for ten weeks. The total territory won is thirty-three square miles, but, if all the lines of fortresses could be strung end to end, they would reach several hundred miles.

The expenditure of artillery ammunition by both sides must have been 25,000,000 rounds.

Repulse Courcelette Attack

General Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon: A small enemy attack east of Courcelette was repulsed. We blew mines, yesterday evening, north of Neuve Chapelle and north of Hulluch, considerably damaging the enemy's works.

We raided the enemy's trenches at several points north of the battle-front.

Paris, September 25.—The official communique issued this afternoon reported: There was a violent artillery action in the region of the Somme. German attacks in Vaux Wood were easily repulsed.

An enemy aeroplane bombed Luneville, a woman being slightly injured and insignificant damage done. An enemy aeroplane was felled north of Misery. Three others were seriously damaged and obliged to land.

French aeroplanes bombed the village and station at Guiscard, the factories at Thionville and Rombach and the railway-station at Audunle-Roman. A fire broke out at Rombach.

Germans Lose Territory Won After Bitter Fights

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, September 21.—Western theater.—North of the Somme, near Courcelette, there was continuous hand-grenade fighting. The enemy delivered partial attacks near Flers, west of Les Boeufs and in Bouchavesnes.

The ground which had been previously won by our attacking troops was lost after bitter fighting. South of Rancourt, our troops hold the trenches taken by them.

On the right bank of the Meuse, in the Thiaumont and Fleury sector, the enemy's attacks, which followed an increased artillery activity, were repulsed.

Headquarters, September 22.—There were only lively artillery and

(Continued on Page 2)

Tong Shao-yi Resigns, Owing To Chang Hsun's Plotting And Refusal of Demands

Hsuchow Conference lays Claim to Control Parliament; Effort to Force Break With Military Party

TONG SHAO-YI RESIGNS

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, September 26.—Owing to the opposition shown to him by the Hsuchow conference, coupled with the Premier's non-acceptance of his demands entirely, Tong Shao-yi sent in his resignation yesterday. Lu Cheng-hsiang is his probable successor.

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, September 26.—Mr. Tong Shao-yi has telegraphed to the President, refusing to accept the foreign portfolio. It is stated that his refusal is owing to the attitude of the representatives of the Provinces at the Hsuchow conference, organised by General Chang Hsun, the Tuchun of Anhui and Nieh Shih-chung, the Civil Governor, which, in some quarters, is alleged to be a deliberate attempt, engineered from Peking, to create a misunderstanding between Parliament and the military authorities.

Among the resolutions submitted to the conference, it is stated that the following were presented by General Chang Hsun:

1. The Provinces will work unitedly to support and protect the Central Government.
2. The members of the conference shall supervise the conduct of Parliament.
3. They shall prevent Parliament from interfering with the Central Government.
4. They demand the resignation of Chang Yao-tseng.
5. They shall prevent Tong Shao-yi from assuming office or entering the Government.

Newspapers report that the Government has forwarded a despatch to Parliament dealing with the modification of the five million Yen loan agreement, whereby the Japanese give up the mining privileges in return for permission to buy brass cash in certain Provinces for export to Japan. It is stated that the profit on this is one hundred per cent.

Won't Accept Resignation

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, September 26.—It seems not improbable that Tong Shao-yi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will tender his resignation, owing to the interference of the military in political and parliamentary affairs. His resignation, however, will not be accepted.

The Lower House, in the presence of Chen Chin-tao, Minister of Finance and Ku Chung-hsiu, Minister of Agriculture, is discussing today the revised Japanese loan agreement, which provides for the purchase of brass cash in certain provinces by the syndicate, instead of granting to it mining privileges.

Agenda of Conference

That there is more to the convention arranged by General Chang Hsun as a part of a scheme to discredit the parliament and the new cabinet is indicated from the following reports reprinted from the Chinese press:

The Shunpao reports:—The conference at Hsuchow was held on the 22nd but as the representatives of Kirin, Heilungkiang and Shensi have not arrived the majority decided to adjourn the meeting two or three days.

The matters to be discussed are: (1) to dissolve parliament; (2) to organise the Cabinet; (3) the leagued provinces and administrative area should prepare enough military forces to back up the resolutions to be carried out.

The representatives from Canton, Fukien, Honan, Shantung, Hupeh, Kiangsi and Mukden are at Hsuchow.

The Monarchists are represented by Yuan Nai-kwan, Tuan Chi-kwei, Sun Yu-chun and Ku Ao.

A newly appointed Military Governor (Tsao Kun of Chihli) has also sent a representative, Tao, who is an ex-subordinate of General Chang Hsun.

Liang Shih-yi has sent Ye Yu-hu to represent him in the Conference.

Would Dissolve Parliament

The National Herald reports:—At the conference at Hsuchow on September 22 the following four points were decided on:—

1.—To dissolve the parliament and abolish the provisional constitution.

2.—To dismiss Tong Shao-yi, Sun Hung-yi, Ku Chong-hsin, Chen Chin-tao and Chang Yao-tseng and to punish Ku Chong-hsiu, Chen Chin-tao and Chang Yao-tseng.

3.—After Tuan Chi-jui's resignation from the Premiership Hsu Shih-chang will be appointed in his place.

4.—To demand a reply within one week.

When the above telegrams reached Peking President Li Yuan-hung sent Chin Jung-yen to Hsuchow to see if there is any way to secure a compromise.

The Sinwanpao reports:—On September 24 at 6 p.m. Tong Shao-yi sent a long telegram to President Li Yuan-hung and Premier Tuan Chi-jui courteously desiring to grant him leave to retire from the post of Minister for Foreign Affairs. The reasons are such acts as General Chang Hsun having collected the remnants of the Monarchists and trying to interfere with parliament so as to endanger the foundation of the State and Lung Chi-kwang being still at Canton demanding a big sum while Li Lieh-chun is loyal to the Republic and yet is treated much worse than Lung Chi-kwang. These facts cause him to weep but there is no tear to shed and how could he attend to the administration, etc.

He will go to Peking if his resignation is granted.

Political circles had become quiet again but it is feared there will again be a feeling of uneasiness owing to the resignation of Tong Shao-yi.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT PARTIES AMALGAMATED

Have Majority Over All; Merely Lining Up With World Politics, Says Kato

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, September 26.—The Doshikai, at a mass meeting, passed unanimously a vote for the amalgamation of the three Government parties and the organisation of a new party, with an overall majority in the Lower House. Baron Kato, addressing the Doshikai, said the movement did not presage a change of Cabinet or of policies; it was merely in line with the trend of world politics. Negotiating and organising committees have been appointed.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden this afternoon beginning at 5.30 o'clock:

1. March—"Big Guns" .....Avolo
2. Overture—"Charles VI" ..Halevy
3. Waltz—
   "Nights of Gladness"...Ancliffe
4. Selection—"Peggy" ..... Stuart
5. "Neapolitan Songs".....Godfrey
6. Selection—"Maritana" .. Wallace

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN CHUNGKING DISTRICT

Merchants Warn Chengtu Traders to Withhold Consignments for Present

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Chengtu, September 26.—A semi-circular strip of country, south-west of Chungking, including Jungchang, Yungchwanhsien and Hohkiang, is still gravely disturbed. Chungking merchants have wired to Chengtu merchants not to send merchandise for the time being.

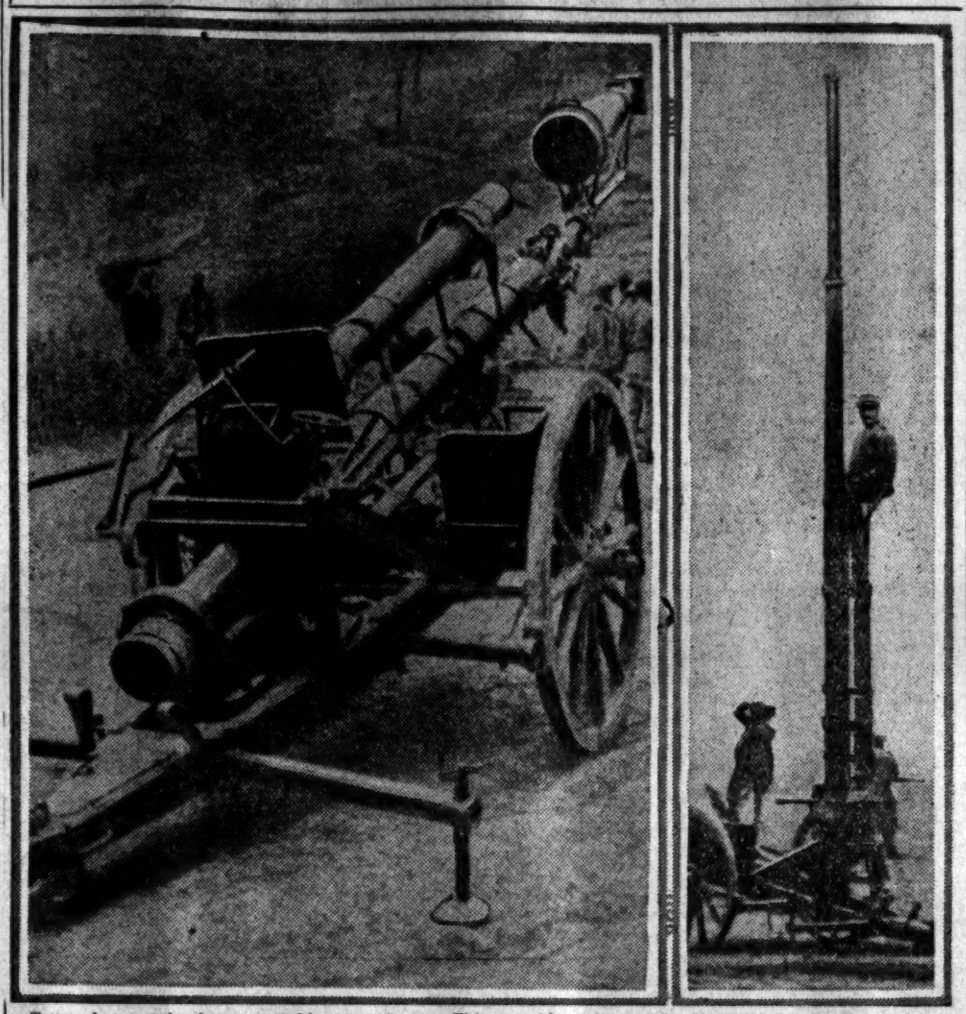
At Mienchuhsien, the situation is unchanged. The Government is still parleying with Wu Kieh-jen, the robber chief.

A large band of ex-Fukuochun soldiers have gathered at Chongchingchu and have changed their flag, styling themselves "Taching" or "Restore the Manchus" brigade. Their object is simply robbery and blackmail.

The Weather

Cloudy, but rather fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 81.0 and the minimum 67.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 73.6 and 58.4.

Germans Using Big Portable Periscope That Looks Like Cannon



These photographs show a portable German periscope captured by the French in the Assevillers wood, in the Somme region.

The first picture (at the left) shows the periscope in collapsed form. The picture on the right shows the periscope in use. This portable periscope is one of the latest devices of the Germans. It was manufactured by the house of Zeiss of Jena, and is furnished with the famous Zeiss lenses, of great power. It can be raised to a height of nearly forty-five feet, and, with the extension furnished by the apparatus of its carriage to a height of nearly seventy-five feet. The French troops, who captured it, believed it to be a heavy gun until they approached closely.

Summit of Gardinal, Commanding Dolomite Highway, Is Captured

Concentration of Best Austrian Troops Overcome in Fight 8,186 Feet Up

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, September 25.—An official communique reports: Our Alpine troops have taken the summit of Gardinal, 8,186 feet high, north-east of Mount Cauriol. The enemy offered a stubborn resistance. The positions have been strongly consolidated, notwithstanding an immediate bombardment by the enemy's heavy artillery.

A semi-official communique emphasises the importance of the capture of Mount Gardinal, which is one of the principal peaks attainable beyond the rough and precipitous ridge between the Avisio Travignolo and Van di Cismon Valleys. The value of the gradual occupation of this massive outwork depends on the fact that it commands the Dolomite road, which Austria built to connect the Trentino with Cadore.

The Austrians obviously attach great importance to this region, as they have concentrated large bodies of their best troops to oppose the advance of the Italians. Nevertheless, the Italians are making progress.

Austrian Mines Wreck Monte Cimone Summit

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austrian report.—Vienna, September 23.—Italian theater.—On the Carso Plateau, several hostile attempts to approach our positions were repulsed. On the Dolomites front, a hostile night-attack against our positions on the slope of Monte Sief failed.

North of Arsiero, our troops this morning blew up the summit of Monte Cimone, which had been occupied by the Italians on July 24, thirteen officers and 378 men being made prisoners.

JAPANESE IN RUSSIA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, September 25.—The envoy of the Emperor of Japan has arrived at the Imperial headquarters. He was received with the highest honors. At a luncheon given in his honor, the speeches dealt with the relations between Russia and Japan and were couched in the most cordial terms.

Zeppelin Commander Tells Of Friend in London; Airship Captured Hardly Damaged

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 25.—Details of the fate of the two Zeppelins brought down in Essex are as follows: One fell blazing into a field close to a high road. It struck a tree, tearing off branches and partly breaking its fall. The debris is piled up in a great mass sixteen feet high.

In falling, the Zeppelin emptied out thirty-five bombs. Some of the crew apparently jumped from the air-ship at a great altitude, as their bodies, including that of the Commander, were found as far as a mile away, with their necks broken. Police and troops are guarding the wreck, which crowds are visiting.

The second Zeppelin came down close to a cottage near the coast. Watchers were aroused by the drone of engines and saw a Zeppelin lumbering seawards, at a height of 300 feet. Suddenly, it turned inland and floated down, scraping the tops of the trees, till it settled to earth.

Then curses came from the gondolas and some guttural English. The crew clambered out and the Commander thundered on the door of a cottage, but received no answer. All of them conferred. Then there were three explosions, which smashed the windows.

The Germans marched off inland, emptying their revolvers at the sky. People now poured along the roads, while special and village police, awheel and on foot, hurried to the scene. One special constable, meeting the detachment, barred the way and said: "Here, you, what's up?" A deep voice replied: "Which is the way?"

The special constable, thus confronted in the darkness by a force of foreigners, indicated the road, but followed till he was joined by a village policeman and another special constable. All three told the Germans they were prisoners.

The German Commander obeyed and, a patrol of soldiers arriving, the Commander revealed his identity and asked to be allowed to go to the nearest Post Office, to telephone someone in London who he would inform to wire that he was safe. The request was refused and the Germans were marched off to captivity.

All this occurred in the darkness of a country lane. The Zeppelin, today, blocks the road, dwarfing the trees and buildings. It is stated that it is practically undamaged and the engines are in perfect order.

She was obviously hit many times by shells. A search discovered guns, maps, notes, instructions, telegrams, parts of machinery and German food lying in the fields and which had been thrown out before the descent.

An official message says: In the Metropolitan area, the casualties caused by the air-raid on the night of the 23rd-24th were: Killed.—17 men, 8 women, 3 children. Injured.—45 men, 37 women, 17 children.

At the town in the east Midlands mentioned as having suffered in the air-raid, it is feared that two more bodies lie buried beneath ruins. Some damage was done to the railway-station, a dozen houses and shops were wrecked or damaged and a chapel and store-house set on fire.

No other casualties outside the Metropolitan area are reported and although a large number of bombs were dropped promiscuously in the districts visited by the air-ships, the material damage done was insignificant. Numerous bombs fell into the sea or in open spaces.

The story of the raid is an interesting commentary on the recent letter of Count Zeppelin to von Bethmann Hollweg, controverting the wide spread complaint that the Zeppelins are not used to the fullest possible extent. We have Count Zeppelin's admission that the airships are used to their fullest offensive capacity and recently we have also had threats that the forthcoming raid was to exceed in frightfulness all previous records.

The result shows that, of the air-ship force raiding London and the south-eastern area, two-thirds were captured or destroyed. Damage was confined, as is customary, to non-combatant suburban householders.

CRETE SURRENDERS TO REVOLUTIONISTS; ARMY DISAFFECTED

300 Greek Officers Join National Movement; Many Others Arrested

NEW NOTE SENT

Further Representations To Berlin on Deportation Of Florina Troops

GERMANY'S CLAIM

Wants Security Men Won't Be Punished or Controlled by Entente

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, September 25.—30,000 insurgents completely control Crete. The authorities have surrendered all the Government buildings.

It is announced that the Government has addressed a new Note to Berlin with regard to the Bulgarians' capture of a company of Greek soldiers at Florina.

London, September 25.—Telegrams from Athens state that the national movement is extending to the army and officers who have escaped the vigilance of the authorities are constantly arriving in Salonica, where they already exceed three hundred. Several of them were arrested when in the act of leaving various ports.

Other volunteers are steadily flowing into Salonica. The crew of a Greek steamer at Salonica has mutinied and handed over the vessel to the National Committee, for the transport of volunteers.

A telegram from Herakilon, in Crete, to the Government, says that the military attacked the demonstrators against the Government, several of whom were killed and wounded in the fighting, but the revolutionaries captured the town and abolished the civil authorities. The gendarmes sided with the revolutionaries, who are preparing to enter Canea. The whole of the rest of Crete is in the hands of the revolutionaries.

Salonica, September 24.—The Servians made further progress of 250 yards on the plateau of Kajmakalan, despite the resistance made by the Bulgarians, who have been reinforced.

Berlin Asks Guarantees As to Deported Troops

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, September 23.—The Greek Minister in Berlin, in a conversation with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, expressed the wish of the Greek Government that the Greek troops now lodged in Germany might be transported home to Greece, via Switzerland. The Secretary of State replied that the Greek troops, in accordance with the arrangement made with the Greek Commanding General, will be considered purely as guests.

The German Government, therefore, is well disposed to meet the wishes of the Greek Government, but real and effective securities must be given that Greece will not be deprived by the Entente Powers of the Greek troops which are now under German protection and that these troops will not be punished for their loyal maintenance of neutrality.

Official German report.—Headquarters, Sept. 22.—The engagements in the Florina Plain continue to be lively. Fighting revived east of the Vardar.

September 23.—There were fruitless hostile attacks and a partially lively artillery activity. The ground from south of the Belasica Plateau to the Krusa-Balkan has been evacuated by the enemy.

Official Bulgarian telegram.—Sofia, September 22.—On the heights of the Statanerecka-Planina, between the Presba Lake and Florina, north of the Bigla heights, the enemy's infantry were dispersed by artillery fire. We conquered some trenches.

In the Moglena Valley, a hostile battalion was dispersed by our fire. East of the Vardar, after artillery preparations, the enemy's infantry attacked, but were repulsed.

On the slopes of the Belasica-Planina, we took the villages of Calmish and Svetipuka. Between these villages and the Devatigs Heights, the enemy abandoned a camp with much war material.

THIRD OF TRANSYLVANIA OCCUPIED BY RUMANIANS

Front Reduced By Half; 6,836 Prisoners Taken; Further Progress in Dobrudja

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bukharest, September 24.—The occupation of Szekelyud-Varhely assures the Rumanians the possession of one-third of Transylvania, an area of twenty thousand square kilometers and enables the Rumanian front to be shortened from 600 to 300 kilometers.

An official communique reports: On our northern front, in the region of the Caliman Mountains, our advance continues. 73 prisoners and a machine-gun were captured.

At Hermannstadt, we attacked the enemy, capturing four officers and 300 men, with five machine-guns. In the Jiu Valley, partial enemy actions were repulsed and two machine-guns captured. The total prisoners taken on this front up to the present number 48 officers and 6,836 men.

In the Dobrudja, our left flank progressed. One officer and 53 men were captured.

Retire From Rumanians In St. Janoshegy Region

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, September 22.—In the Dobrudja, strong Rumanian forces began to attack, south-west of Topraisar. By an outflanking counter-attack of German, Bulgarian and Turkish troops, against the flank and rear of the enemy, the Rumanians were repulsed and withdrew.

September 23.—In the Dobrudja, the Rumanian attacks near the Danube and south-west of Topraisar were repulsed.

On both sides of Hermannstadt, about two Rumanian divisions attacked, but were repulsed by our detachments, with very considerable and bloody losses. In counter-attacks, we captured three officers and 526 men. Our posts near St. Janoshegy were taken back during the night.

The Vulcan Pass has been taken by us and maintained against enemy attempts to re-conquer it.

Sept. 24.—The enemy's attacks against the Vulcan Pass and westwards were repulsed.

Official Austrian report.—Vienna, September 23.—The Vulcan Pass has been cleared of the enemy. Near Hermannstadt, attacks of two Rumanian divisions were repulsed, three officers and 526 men remaining in our hands as prisoners.

North of Dorna Vatra, the enemy somewhat pushed back our vanguard troops. In the "three countries corner," south of Dorna Vatra, Rumanian detachments were repulsed by a counter-attack. Elsewhere, there were livelier engagements only south-west of Studenarm, Luczina and in the Ludova sector.

Official Bulgarian report.—Sofia, September 22.—We are engaged in a battle on the line Casioci-Engicez-Krakoi. The enemy attacked with about 20 battalions, three batteries and nine squadrons of cavalry, but were routed by a counter-attack and were persecuted by our artillery until dark.

German aviators successfully bombed enemy camps near Cernvoda, Cochirdeni and Sorenez.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Sept. 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Sept. 30
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M.** Sept. 28
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Asia Oct. 6
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru Oct. 7
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador ....Oct. 8
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Sardinia Oct. 2
Per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat Oct. 6
Per P. and O. s.s. Novara Oct. 16

Mails to Arrive:—

The French mail of August 20 was due at Hongkong on September 25, and here on September 29. Left Haiphong on September 23 per M.M. s.s. Cordillere.

The English mail of August 24 was due at Hongkong on September 25, and here on September 29.

The American mail is due here on October 5 per T.K.K. s.s. Nippon Maru.

The French mail of September 3 is due at Hongkong on October 10, and here on October 13. Left Colombo on September 23 per M.M. s.s. Magellan.

The French mail of September 17 is due at Hongkong on October 24, and here on October 27. Left Port Said on September 24 per M.M. s.s. Atlantique.

** To connect with s.s. Siberia Maru at Nagasaki, Japan.

Kaiser Loses 260 Guns, 657 Maxims

(Continued from Page 1)

hand-grenade engagements on the Somme and the Meuse fronts.

Headquarters, September 23.—North of the Somme, the battle recommenced. After a steady increase of their artillery fire, the French attacked on the Combles-Rancourt front. The French were without success, also the British, who attempted a charge near Courcelette.

According to a delayed report of September 22, British infantry attacks near the Mouquet Farm and Courcelette were repulsed.

In air-fights north of the Somme, eleven hostile aeroplanes were shot down.

Headquarters, September 24.—The battle on the Somme is again raging furiously. The artillery combats between the Ancre and the Somme reached an extraordinary violence. During the night, the enemy attacked near Courcelette, Rancourt and Bouchavesnes, but their attacks failed.

In the Meuse district, the fire west of the river and in isolated sectors east of the river increased.

Numerous air-fights within our lines and beyond the enemy's lines were successful for us. We shot down 24 aeroplanes, of which 20 were brought down in the Somme region. First Lieutenant Buddecke and Lieutenants Wintgens and Hohndorf especially distinguished themselves. We lost six aeroplanes.

On September 22, late in the evening, bombs were dropped on Mannheim, killing one person and causing damage. Enemy aviators repeatedly made attacks behind our front, amongst others on Lille, where six civilians were killed and twelve houses damaged.

One of our airships, during the night to September 22, attacked the British military establishments near Bourgogne.

BERLIN IS SATISFIED

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, September 25.—A wireless telegram from Berlin to the New York World says: The military circles regard the situation with increasing satisfaction, stating that none of the Entente Powers are able to obtain decisive gains. There is a feeling that the general pressure has decreased somewhat on all the fronts.

The German position on the Somme is characterized as strongly firm and as causing no worry. The Rumanian advance into Hungary shows strong signs of wavering and faltering. The retaking of Petroseny, in the important Vulcan Pass, by German and Hungarian troops, proves the pressure Field Marshal von Mackensen is exercising in the Dobrudja.

The Germans, Bulgarians and Turks are now within ten miles distance from the Constanza-Bukharest railway. It is believed in Berlin that, as soon as the heavy artillery can catch up with Field Marshal von Mackensen's army, he will be able to hammer his way through northwards and cut the Constanza-Bukharest railway.

A careful estimate places the British losses on the Somme since June 24, up to September 16, at 360,000 and the French losses during the same period at 125,000.

KILLED BY MOTOR CAR

Chinese Chauffeur is Held; Assessor Garstin a Witness Against Him

A chauffeur in the employ of Mr. R. Ramos has been formally charged and is now under remand in connection with the death of Tseu Yuin-yuin, aged 25. Tseu was knocked down by the defendant's car, in which foreigners were riding, in Nanking Road, on the 21st and died in the Shantung Road Hospital, on Monday, of a fractured skull.

It happened that Mr. C. F. Garstin, one of the British Assessors, was close by at the time and ordered the detention of the chauffeur, saying that the car was being driven very fast. At the inquest, yesterday, he said that the traffic in the part where the accident occurred was so congested that, only just previously, he ordered his ricsha coolie to go slowly.

The deceased was thrown so violently that witness heard the crack of his skull on the ground twenty yards away.

The Coroner found that death was the result of being knocked down by the car and left it to the court to go further into the circumstances.

CHARGE BRITISH WITH HURTING U.S. RELATIONS

High Washington Official Is Said To Have Complained Of Misrepresentations

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, September 23.—According to a Washington telegram of the International News Service, a high Government official charged the British Embassy with endangering the friendly relations between the United States and Britain by mis-representations. The official said that the British Embassy, possibly by its failure to understand the real situation, is grossly mis-informing the British Foreign Office in London, to which the Embassy reported that there was no real feeling against Britain in the United States over the disregard of American rights and that "the publicity in the United States against British practices was only the result of German propaganda."

AUSTRO-GERMAN RAIDS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Berlin September 22.—The Admiralty reports: German seaplanes, on September 20, attacked with bombs two Russian aeroplane-parent-ships, which were escorted by one cruiser and several destroyers, approaching the Bulgarian coast near Varna. The hostile sea forces were compelled to retire immediately and were persecuted by our seaplanes.

Later on, the seaplanes successfully attacked hostile transport steamers near Constanza and bombed the railways in the Northern Dobrudja. In spite of the strongest shelling, all aeroplanes returned unharmed.

A German submarine, on September 17, in the Mediterranean, sank a completely filled up transport. The steamer sank within 42 seconds.

Official Austrian report.—Vienna, September 23.—The Admiralty reports: An Austro-Hungarian seaplane, in the Southern Adriatic, sank by bombing the French submarine Foucas. The aeroplane was piloted by Lieutenant Otelezeny and the observer was Lieutenant von Klimburg.

The whole crew of the submarine, consisting of two officers and 27 men, many of whom were almost drowned, were rescued and made prisoners by the seaplane mentioned and by another one with Lieutenant Konjovic as pilot and Cadet Severa as observer. Half-an-hour later, the prisoners were landed by a torpedo-boat, with the exception of the two officers, who were brought to the harbor by seaplanes.

Squadrons of hostile naval aeroplanes dropped bombs near Punta Salvatore, south-west of Pirano, without effect.

DETAIN DUTCH SHIPS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: Berlin, September 24.—The Dutch mail steamer Prinz Hendrik was stopped by German sea forces on September 23, 18 miles off the coast of Flanders. A large number of Russian and French prisoners of war, who had escaped from German camps and British soldiers, who had been interned in Holland, were captured, together with some enemy couriers and their messages.

The steamer was released the same day, at noon, with her neutral passengers, women and children and her mails. When the steamer sailed, accompanied by a German torpedo-boat, enemy aviators dropped bombs, damaging the steamer and wounding three men of the crew. The torpedo-boat remained unharmed. The steamer continued her voyage.

The Dutch steamer Batavia, bound for London, with contraband, was stopped in the morning of September 24, and brought into Zeebrugge, by a German submarine. Among the 38 passengers were four Russians, who apparently had escaped from a German camp.

Russians Still Hold Gains at Korytnica Is Germans' Admission

Austrians Lose Smotrec Summit; Manojov Lines Are Broken Into

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, September 22.—Eastern theater. Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: West of Lutsk, minor Russian attacks failed. Near Korytnica, the enemy still maintain themselves in small sections of our position.

In the course of the engagements of September 20, 760 prisoners and several machine-guns fell into our hands. There were violent artillery duels on a part of the front between the Sereth and the Strypa, north of Zborov. Hostile attacks were impeded by our fire.

Army group of Archduke Karl: On the Narayovka, there was a lively fire and local infantry activity. In the Carpathians, the summit of the Smotrec has been lost again.

Continuous Russian efforts on the Babaludova remained fruitless, thanks to the tenacity of our brave riflemen. Attacks in the Taturka sector and north of Dorna Vatra were repulsed.

September 23.—Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: Near Korytnica, strong Russian attacks failed.

Army group of Archduke Karl: North of the Carpathians, the situation is unchanged. In the Carpathians, the fighting ebbed down. Isolated enemy attacks remained without success.

Sept. 24.—Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: Strong Russian masses again attacked five times between the Sereth and the Strypa, north of Zborov. The enemy penetrated our lines near Manojov, but were ejected by a counter-attack.

More than 700 prisoners and seven machine-guns remained in our hands. Further southwards, all attacks broke down before our line, with heavy losses for the enemy.

Army of Archduke Karl: In the Carpathians, we re-conquered the ground lost in the previous engagements on the eastern slope of the Cimbroslava and also gained ground between Ludova and Babaludova. North-east of Kirlibaba, there was tenacious fighting.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, September 22.—Army group of Archduke Karl:—In the Carpathians, the Russian attacking activity has somewhat decreased. Russian attacks were repulsed north of Dorna Vatra, south-west of Luczina and in the district of Ludova. The summit of the Smotrec was lost again.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: On the front of Colonel-General von Boehm-Ermolli, the artillery activity has increased. East of Svinjuchi, the enemy opposed our attacks with fresh columns, but were repulsed everywhere.

September 23.—Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: From Colonel-General von Boehm-Ermolli's front, it is to be reported that, on September 19 an Austro-Hungarian battle aeroplane shot down two hostile aeroplanes. On Colonel-General von Tersztyanzky's front, there has been only artillery fire since yesterday morning.

JAPANESE LEGATION

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, September 26.—Mr. Kyoshizwa, the Secretary of the Foreign Office, has been appointed Councillor of the Japanese Legation in Peking.

Your Bride Has Given You Herself!

What Are You Going To Give Her?

Doubtless, like the majority of husbands, you consider you have done your duty if you have rented a house within your means, and furnished it in a manner compatible with your position in society.

IS YOUR WIFE SATISFIED?

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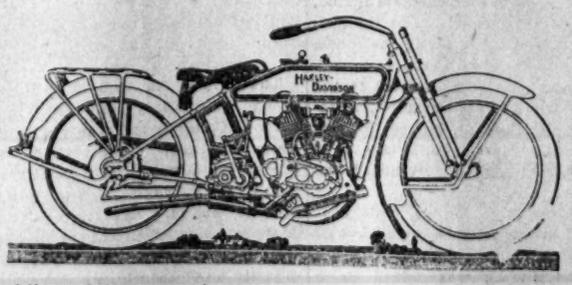

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Mr. John Buchan's Weekly Summary Of War Events

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 23.—The following is Mr. John Buchan's summary of the events of the week on the British fronts:

The western front, during the past week, saw the greatest British advance since the first day of the battle. The fall of Guillemont gave them the whole of the old German second position and the capture of Ginchy gave them an intermediate point permitting advance against the enemy's third line.

The action began on the night of September 14, when the British left wing carried the German fortress called "Wonder Work," south-east of Thiepval. On the next morning, about 6.20, there was a general advance on a six-mile front from the Albert-Bapaume road, east of Pozieres, to Bouleaux Wood, just north of Combles.

In the first sweep, the German position was carried everywhere, except north of High Wood and at a point between Ginchy and Leuze Wood, where stood a strong work called "The Quadrilateral." By the afternoon, the villages of Courcelette, Martinpuich and Flers were in our hands and the German position at High Wood was also carried.

The detailed history of this great advance, when written, will make a wonderful story. A new type of armored car was used with complete success to destroy enemy machine-gun positions. The work of the British aircraft was extraordinarily brilliant.

On the first day, for example, thirteen German aeroplanes were destroyed and nine others driven down in a damaged condition. The British aeroplanes, flying low, attacked the Germans in their trenches with machine-guns.

On the left of our advance, the New Zealand troops were forestalled by an enemy attack. They made their effort, therefore, as a counter-attack, with decisive results. That night, the German counter-stroke began and continued for the following days.

On September 17, we extended our gains at Courcelette, carrying the strong position of Mouquet Farm and the next day "The Quadrilateral," between Ginchy and Bouleaux Wood, was taken and the British troops were close to Les Boeufs and Morval.

The enemy's counter-attack, delivered by troops hastily brought up from different quarters, has wholly failed to win back anything. The position now is that the Germans are back upon their fourth line, roughly following the Bapaume-Peronne road.

The French, by the capture of Rancourt on September 14, have already broken into this position everywhere. The British are not only past the crest of the tableland, but are well down the further slopes.

The week's fighting has been a clear proof of the British superiority in this area. Since the beginning of the battle, they have engaged 35 German Divisions, of which 28 have been defeated and withdrawn, exhausted. The British possess all the best observation points for their artillery and their aeroplanes have established complete ascendancy, since, during the past week, only fourteen German machines succeeded in crossing our lines, while our machines have made between two and three thousand flights into the German hinterland.

This means that every German movement is under our full observation. Finally, no German infantry have been able to withstand the attack of those new battalions which their Press announce as worthless.

It is important not to exaggerate the effects of the action. The Germans are not yet defeated on the Somme, but they are many steps further on the road to defeat. The Allies have shown themselves able to carry out their strategical purpose and to completely impose their will upon the enemy.

East Africa.—On September 16, General Smuts succeeded in dislodging the enemy from the Uluguru Hills, after much severe and difficult fighting. General Northey, from the west and General Van der Venter, from the north, have driven the enemy on to the western side of the range, in the direction of Mahenge. On this side, the Belgians, under General Tombeur, are approaching Tabora, on the Central Railway.

The main body of the enemy have been driven from the Uluguru Hills, south-east, towards the valley of the River Rufigi. The Germans lost heavily in stores, which they had accumulated in the hills, in the hope of a prolonged resistance. These stores cannot be replaced. Moreover, most, if not all of their heavy artillery has been abandoned or destroyed. The enemy may retreat into the river delta, where swamps will make fighting difficult, or go westward up the river and join the remnant of their forces in the neighborhood of Mahenge.

It is probable that the Central Railway will soon be finally cleared, which will give General Smuts a much shorter line of supply. In the meantime, we have occupied the remainder of the coast ports. The campaign will doubtless drag on for some time, owing to the great difficulties of the country, but the result has long ago been certain.

Pope Directs Protest On Seizure of House Of Austrian Minister

Italy Annexes Property of Representative at Vatican After Promise of Freedom

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutscher Ueberseedienst states: Berlin, September 23.—In Germany, the increased ration of oats has now been followed by a reduction of the maximum price of oat, which has been lowered by 20 Marks per 1,000 kilograms.

The oats rations for horses kept in Germany have been increased from 3 to 4½ pounds (German) per day; the rations for bulls for breeding purposes have been increased by 2½ pounds. Laboring oxen are now allotted 2½ pounds, draught cows 1½ pounds during harvest time. Last year, to these two classes of animals, no oats were given at all. The measures are a consequence of the abundance of the harvest and are considered as important, because of the increase of the working capacity of the animals.

The Swiss News Agency has published a note addressed to the diplomatic representatives of the Entente Powers by Cardinal of State Gasparri, which protests against the seizure by the Italian Government of the Palazzo Venezia, which is Austro-Hungarian property, formerly occupied by the Austro-Hungarian Minister to the Holy See. The Note states that, on August 25, the Italian Government decreed that the Palazzo was the property of the Italian state, but that only on August 26 was the Holy Father informed of this measure.

The Note declines to discuss whether the measure is to the advantage of Italy's good renown, but that the Holy See, however, feels obliged to point to the violation of the Holy See's most sacred rights, as results from the seizure. In fact, the Palazzo is the usual residence of His Apostolic Majesty's Minister to the Holy See and has not been deprived of this character, as the Minister's absence is only temporary and only caused by the abnormal conditions resulting from the state of war between Italy and the Central Powers.

The Italian Government considers the Austro-Hungarian representative to the Holy See as still possessing and exercising his diplomatic mission, since it is known that the Italian Government expressly declared that the ambassador mentioned, as well as those Prussia and Bavaria, could stay in Rome free and unmolested.

The note concludes: "The seizure of the residence of the representative of a foreign Power at the Holy See is an insult to the Holy See and a violation of the right of representation, based on the treaty which the Holy See possesses and which was sanctioned by law on May 13, 1871. Against this act, which furnishes a new proof of the abnormal position of the Holy See, the undersigned Cardinal, in the name of the Holy Father, is obliged to solemnly and formally protest."

The Dutch steamer Socoejk, on her way from New York to Rotterdam, was forced to leave her mails in England. The mails carried by three other Dutch steamers, plying between the Dutch Indies and Holland, met with the same fate.

The Moravian Brothers of Herrnhut have received a letter from a missionary's wife in East Africa, stating that the British arrested all families of the Moravian Mission and transported them across the Nyassa Lake. During the four days' voyage, the prisoners suffered from hunger. The men were separated from their wives and children.

The paper Russkija Vjedemosti reports from Odessa that 5,000 people have been arrested. It is supposed that the arrests are the consequence of desertion in masses.

The Aktiengesellschaft fur Berbau und Huettenbetrieb Phœnix has made a net profit of 57,800,000 Marks against 36,000,000 Marks in the preceding year. A dividend of 20% against 12% in the preceding year, has been declared.

The following subscriptions to the fifth war loan have been made.

	Million Marks
Giesches Erben	15
Gelsenkircher Gusstahlund Eisenwerke	7
Sparkasse Bochum	10
Versicherungsanstalt Sachsen-Anhals	10
Deutsche Versicherungs-Union Stuttgart	8

The Secretary of State of the Interior, Dr Helfferich, spoke to the representatives of the German Economic Unions, saying that, in spite of the mobilization of millions of men, the war industries were able to maintain their high position. The steel production amounted to more than 80% of the production during peace time. The coal output did not remain behind and the coke output even exceeded the production during peace time.

New great industries were erected during the war. The fields were worked carefully and gave excellent crops. The transport of goods on the German railways exceeded that in peace time.

Nobody, however, could deny "that Germany suffers heavily under the British crimes of commercial war and that the German nation, in the third year of the war, will have to sustain the greatest sacrifices and privations, but the exceptionally poor harvest last year proved that Germany cannot be vanquished by famine. Even under the most unfavorable conditions, the labor on our native soil prevents scarcity and need and protects us against the extreme, i.e., submission to the enemy's will."

The salaries of all German officers will be reduced, beginning from October 1. The salaries of the Minister of War and of the Commanders-in-Chief will be reduced by 1,000 Marks per month, the salaries of lieutenants by 60 Marks a month. Married officers and those officers who have to sustain their parents, are granted special allowances. The reductions of the salaries were asked for in the Reichstag in December, 1915.

The Berliner Tageblatt, with regard to the latest exploit of an Austro-Hungarian seaplane, writes that Lieutenant Konjoyio had already twice rescued enemies who had been forced to descend to the sea, thus having gained experience in such doings. The occupants of both Austro-Hungarian seaplanes, in spite of the danger to which they exposed themselves by overloading their machines in the rough weather and running the risk of being made prisoners by hostile sea forces, told the wrecked crew of the destroyed French submarine to swim over to the seaplanes and to hold to them.

The submarine commander and the second officer were allowed to join the pilots on their seats. By rocket signals, the aviators called for assistance from the accompanying ships and, half-an-hour later, a torpedo-boat arrived which took over 27 men. The paper compares the conduct of these aviators to that of the captain of the King Stephen, who let the entire crew of a German airship perish.

In the Hungarian Parliament, the Prime Minister, Count von Tisza, assured the House, with regard to the present position of the Ambassador of the United States, that all competent authorities in Austria-Hungary consider the relations with the United States as very important and that they would by no means nourish ill-feeling against the United States. In due time, ways and means would certainly be found for an adequate arrangement of affairs.

The London Times reported that the German Government had declared that it would not consider valid the loan arranged in the United States by the Belgian Government in Havre. The Berliner Lokalanzeiger states that this report is incorrect, as the German Ambassador at Washington only declared that, as long as Belgium is occupied by German troops, a lien upon the Belgian railways cannot be recognized.

Greece Likely to Join Rumania in War

KING CONSTANTINE. KING FERDINAND.

According to well defined reports, Greece has already clashed with the Bulgarians, while Rumania is already in the contest for supremacy in the Balkans.

DIVIDING CHINA INTO 4 EDUCATION DIVISIONS

According to the Eastern Times, Mr. Fang Yuan-Hang, Minister of Education, has sent Messrs. Tang Chung, Councillor of Education, Chien Tao-sun, Secretary, Chang Wang-Hang, and Tsao Mang, of the Staff, to Japan and the Philippines, to investigate the respective educational systems.

Mr. Feng desires to divide China into four educational divisions. In each, one university will be established according to the foreign system. The provinces in the north-east including Shantung, Chihli, and Eastern Three Provinces will be the first division. The second division includes Kansu, Shansi, Shensi, Sinkiang, Honan, Chinghai and Tibet. Anhui, Kiangsi, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Fukien are numbered in the third division, and Hupeh, Hunan, Szechuen, Yunnan and Kweichow in the fourth division.

In each of these divisions, the minister will appoint one superintendent. The gentlemen who are sent out this time will probably be appointed superintendents.

Do You Suffer From Backaches?

Are Your Kidneys Weak?

The work the kidneys have to do is totally different from the work of the other organs of the body.

The heart pumps the blood. The lungs feed the system with air. The digestive system deals with the food we eat.

But the kidneys have to filter the blood, and drain out the liquid waste from our food and drink

That is what the kidneys are for—to keep the blood pure. When they fail, the poisonous waste left in the blood makes you feel heavy, sleepy, and irritable; your back aches, you may get a touch of rheumatism, dropsical swellings appear under the eyes or in the ankles. The urinary system is affected, and you may suffer from gravel or stone.

Kidney and urinary disorders are a class of diseases by themselves, and treatment that is successful for other diseases may be *wrong* for the kidneys—only a kidney remedy can help them.

That is what Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for. They are intended for the kidneys and urinary system and nothing else. If this remedy is started with in good time, before the kidneys are seriously diseased, the good results will be permanent. But do not neglect your kidneys too long.

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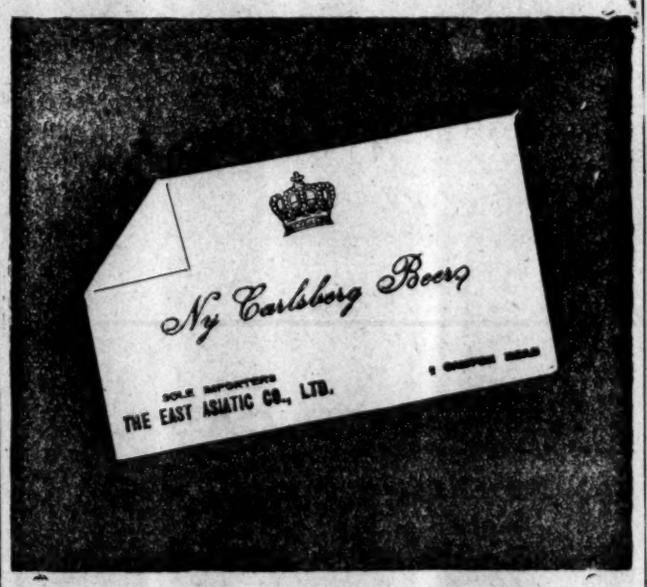

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GERMANS SEE PERIL IN RUMANIA'S MOVE

Existence of Kaiser and Fatherland at Stake, Lokal Anzeiger Declares

HUNGARIANS ARE ALARMED

Count Andrassy Says If Transylvania Goes It Will Be Hungary's End

Berlin, August 30.—At least one immediate result of Rumanian intervention favorable to the Central Powers is the fact that it has induced the warring Hungarian patriots to bury the inner political hatchet and seek to restore the political truce. Not Russia, but Rumania, is Hungary's hereditary, hated, and most dangerous enemy, and the gravity of the hour has seemingly welded all factions together closer than ever before.

Count Andrassy told a representative of the Budapest Azest:

"The Rumanian declaration of war is an attack by highwaymen. Frightful corruption prepared this war, but we do not fear it, since Transylvania is strong by nature. We long ago took the Rumanian danger into account, and are not unprepared. All Hungarians know that they are fighting for existence, and that without Transylvania there is no Hungary. We must fight to the last man in order to avenge this terrible treachery.

"Possibly Rumania was pressed to come in sooner by the advance of the Bulgarians on the Salonica fronts. The bulk of Rumanian peasants fear war, and part of the politicians, too, are convinced that Rumania is driving nails into her coffin. Come what may, we shall fight to the last breath."

The President of the Hungarian House of Representatives, Paul Becthy, declares:

"Through the use of unheard-of means the Entente has succeeded in driving Rumania into war. The Hungarian nation will avenge this plundering expedition of its neighbor with the utmost determination and the devilish plan of our enemies will shatter against our strength and that of our allies. We must not value lightly this latest term of events, but we can look into the future with confidence."

The organ of the opposition faction of the Karoly group says:

"In this moment other big questions of the world war shrink to insignificance for Hungary and the Hungarians. Now we recognize only one task, the most important, towering above all others—to save our country from the humiliation of being conquered by the meanest and wrtchedest of all our enemies."

Holland To Watch Austria's Interests

It is not definitely known here yet what neutral country will be asked to protect German interests in Rumania. Switzerland is being spoken of. Meanwhile Holland has taken over the protection of Austro-Hungarian subject and interests in Rumania.

The Berlin correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung learns in official quarters that while Rumania's declaration of war was fully expected it was not expected so soon.

The Lokal Anzeiger, perhaps inspired, says:

"To the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth war declarations of Sunday, the twenty-ninth followed yesterday, blow on blow, as ought to be, in events of such far-reaching consequences. Germany did not hesitate a moment to take the consequences of this latest violation of treaty faith, which this time proceeds from Bukharest, and once again Germany, with all decision, steps to the side of her allies.

Count on Bulgars and Turks

"No matter how severe may be the storm that after two years of the hardest fighting now clouds the war sky we go with firm steps in an unbreakable brotherhood of arms to meet it. They will find us prepared, the gentlemen of the extended Entente, and besides Hindenburg on the east front, Mackensen will now strike in the Balkans and apply himself to fresh bloody labors. Now the moment has come for Mackensen to reap the fruits of his months of silent preparation. In this task he will no more be alone than he was last year in his glorious conquest of the Servian nation of murderers. Bulgarians and Turks will likewise have to defend themselves against the new enemy, and they will show their mettle. Thus we can await further developments undismayed.

"For us there can be no hesitation and no wavering. Duty calls, we must follow. With the consent of the Bundesrat the Kaiser has declared war on Rumania. The whole nation knows the motives that dictated, and necessarily had to dictate, this step. Once again we close our ranks and move together with our old and new allies to meet the new dangers victoriously.

"The existence or annihilation of the Kaiser and the Fatherland are at stake, and once more the cry that has carried us with raised heads through all horrors of war goes forth: 'Germany expects every one in the nation to do his and her duty.'"

Estimates of Rumania's Strength

German military experts, analyzing Rumania's power, give estimates of the effective fighting strength of the Rumanian Army varying from 400,000 to 600,000 the majority of critics guessing 500,000. The consensus of the best German opinion is that 500,000 men more or less hurled into the bloody whirlpool of the world war, even though fresh troops, will at most prolong the war, but not be a decisive factor in ending it. At the same time the German public are warned not to under estimate the military strength of Rumania. The Germania's expert writes:

"We do not desire to underrate Rumania, but still less have we reason to allow ourselves to be depressed. One may point out that Rumania participates with fresh, unweakened forces, a factor that in the last Balkan war gave Rumania complete preponderance and a bloodless success. But the present world struggle does not permit comparison with the late Balkan quarrel. Moreover, the Bulgarians, after their rapid conquest of Servia, today stand ready and practically unweakened, if not stronger.

The Rumanians in the matter of latest military science lack experience. The fact that the Bulgarians will have to fight against two fronts will at least be evened up by German and Austro-Hungarian help. The Entente should be deceived in its hope of seeking to end the bloody struggle before the third winter of war by achieving in the Balkans what it failed to accomplish. The Entente has lengthened, not shortened, the war that in the West oppresses Europe."

For one thing, however, Rumania's action has put a sudden end to the flourishing commerce between the Central Powers and Rumania, which was setting up new records week after week. But Germany is ahead of the game by two trainloads. Two German Carmen trains en route to Bukharest were still on Hungarian soil when the declaration of war become known and so could be held up.

Food Supply Stoppage Discounted

To allay any popular apprehension regarding a possible bad effect on the food situation in Germany as the result of the cutting off of Rumanian food supplies, it is announced that, as Rumania had been regarded for months as a doubtful factor, Rumanian foodstuffs, particularly breadstuffs, and fodder, had not been counted on by Batocki in making his strategic food plans for 1916-1917, and that Germany can quite well get on without Rumanian grain, since this year's German crop of breadstuffs is estimated to be five million tons greater than last year's, whereas altogether only 1,400,000 tons were imported from Rumania.

It is further announced that the extra emergency bread and flour rations given to laborers during the recent potato shortage will be made a permanent institution for the ensuing food year, and, in addition, from October 1, an extra fifty grams will be given to all persons between 12 and 17 years old. The official assurance is given that, all in all, the public will be better provided with breadstuffs and cereal food products in the ensuing than during the last food year.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

TALK ABOUT HARD BOILED EGGS SAY! THEYRE CHINA EGGS THEYRE TRYING TO LIVE ON A DOLLAR A WEEK I THINK.
GET THE BULL— THEY BOTH SHOP ON 5T AVE — HA-HA-HA— THEYRE IN HERE FIVE DAYS A WEEK LOOKIN' FOR BARGAINS
I WAITED ON THE FAT ONE YESTERDAY AN HOUR— SHE BOUGHT A DIME BOTTLE OF EAU DE BOLOGNE AND SENT BACK THE 10 CENT STOCKINGS BECAUSE THERE WAINT ENOUGH SILK IN EM
WELL WELL WHY DEARIE— I JUST CAME IN HERE BY CHANCE— I HAVE A CHARGE ACCOUNT ON FIFTH AVE YOU KNOW. ETC.
ISNT THAT STRANGE— I WAS ON MY WAY TO VAN TWINES AND STEPPED IN HERE TO GET THE TIME ETC.
SILK HOSE A DIME A PAIR
INDOOR SPORTS— LISTENING TO TWO FALSE ALARMS WHO MEET IN THE 5 AND 10 CENT STORE FOR THE FIRST TIME TELL HOW IT WAS THEY HAPPENED TO BE THERE

Shipping Transfers

Mr. G. T. Christie, new appointment, has gone sup. 3rd engineer on the Luenho.

Mr. A. Buntain, 2nd engineer on the Luenho has gone act. chief engineer on the same ship.

Mr. T. McCreatin, chief engineer on the Luenho is on sick leave.

Mr. C. N. Anderson, 3rd engineer on the Suiwo has gone act. 2nd engineer on the same ship.

Mr. A. L. Miller, 2nd engineer on the Suiwo is in hospital.

Mr. J. Petersen, sup. engineer on the Anhui has gone act. 3rd engineer on the Shinkiang.

Mr. R. Neil, sup. chief engineer on the Hsin Peking has gone act. chief engineer on the Shengking.

Mr. J. A. Cray, act. chief engineer on the Shengking has gone 2nd engineer on the same ship.

Mr. G. G. Mudie, act. 2nd engineer on the Shengking has gone sup. 2nd engineer on the Hsin Peking.

Mr. F. Hooley, 3rd engineer on the Chinkiang is on the sick list.

Mr. A. C. Chapman, from reserve has gone act. 3rd engineer on the Ichang.

Mr. A. McGregor, 2nd engineer on the Ichang has gone sup. 2nd engineer on the Tungting.

Mr. A. N. McDonald, 3rd engineer on the Ichang has gone act. 2nd engineer on the same ship.

Mr. P. Agnew, chief engineer on the Tungting is on the sick list.

INDIANS DEPORTED

Eight Indians were ordered deported yesterday by Magistrate G. W. King, in the British Police Court, when they failed to provide security for their good behavior should they be allowed to remain in Shanghai. They were members of a party of ten recently taken by the police on suspicion of being implicated in seditionary intrigue.

Six of the accused, Gulam Hider, Ahmed Khan, Man Din, Budder Din, Bishen Singh and Sawa Singh, were unable to bring forward their securities when arraigned. Orders of deportation were immediately entered against them. Two others, Pohan Singh and Ker Singh, brought two friends into court as securities, but these were refused and the deportation order was issued.

The remaining two, Mit Singh and Ahmed Shah, were remanded for further inquiries. Mr. A. G. Mossop appeared on behalf of the Crown Advocate.

JAPANESE AMERICANS ORGANIZE IN HONOLULU

Honolulu, Aug. 30.—American citizens of Japanese parentage in this city will form an association to encourage the fulfilment of their duties as American Citizens and also to protect their rights. Twenty-six Hawaii-born Japanese gathered at the home of T. Murakami, in Pensacola street, and discussed the initial steps in the formation of the association.

Committees were appointed to draft rules and regulations. Dr. Tomizo Katsunuma, who is employed at the local immigration station, acted as provisional chairman, and Solomon Fukumura acted as provisional secretary.

The name of the association was decided upon, and it will be "The American-Japanese Citizens' Association of Oahu." Regulations and detailed rules will be prepared by the committee in time for the second meeting, which was called for September 18.

The members of the committee are A. K. Ogawa, Nojiro Inouye Townsend and Junki Maeda. Lorrin Andrews has been selected as attorney for the association.

Shipping Bulletins

The N. Y. K. extra European cargoboat Toyama Maru, which left Shanghai on March 1 last for London, via the Cape of Good Hope, returned to Kobe on the 14th instant, after passing through the Panama Canal, and traversing the Atlantic on her homeward voyage. She completed within six months and two days a round-the-world voyage covering 30,000 nautical miles, a record trip for a Japanese steamer.

* * *

The s.s. Shingo Maru, 3,519 tons gross, has been contracted to be sold to Messrs. Macondray and Co., of Manila, at the price of Yen 1,000,000 for delivery next month. The Meikai Maru, a newly built vessel of 3,185 tons gross, has been purchased by a British merchant for £205,000. In addition the Yone Maru, Ezaki Maru, Kinfunesan Maru, and Totai Maru, have been purchased by foreigners. Of late, rumors are abroad that the Japanese Government is thinking of tabooing the sale of Japanese steamers to foreigners in the near future, in order to forestall shortage of hold space. The question was exhaustively debated but the sentiment is said to be in favor of maintaining the status quo, prohibiting only the export of new steamers built under Japanese Government subsidies.

* * *

According to the Yokohama Trade Report, the Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Ore., which has had under consideration a scheme for the inauguration of a regular cargo-boat service between Portland and Yokohama, has finally decided to give effect to the plan with the support of a certain British steamship company at no distant date. It is reported that Mr. O. M. Crack, Chairman of the above Chamber of Commerce, during his stay in Japan last year, opened negotiations with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha for the projected service conjointly with the above companies, but his advances were politely laid aside. The sole aim of the new service is said to be the transportation of Oregon pine to Far Eastern ports.

* * *

Manchuria Daily News: Nine steamship companies, including the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, working the Hongkong-America service, have entered into a compact under the style of the Trans-Pacific Conference. According to the latest reports from Hongkong, the Conference has decided to dissolve itself shortly at the initiative of the C. P. R., one of the most influential members of the Conference, and to re-organize the Conference under the new regulations, adding thereto as new members the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and the Blue Funnel Line, all of which have hitherto chosen to keep aloof from the Conference. The two Japanese companies have expressed their willingness to join it, and the Blue Funnel Line is expected to follow suit.

With the prospective formation of the new Conference, which is now within sight, comprising altogether thirteen steamship lines, it is anticipated there will be an advance of the Conference steamer freights between Hongkong and American Pacific ports by 50%, subject to a 10% rebate, over the rates now in force.

PROF. PAPINI'S ORCHESTRA

Prof. Papini's Orchestra will give its last classical concert in the Palace Hotel tonight starting at 9.30 o'clock and will play the following selections, all by request:

Aida March ..... Verdi
When Irish Eyes are Smiling. Baynes
Madam Butterfly ..... Puccini
Intermezzo (Cavalleria Rusticana) Mascagni
Sunshine of Your Smile..... L. Ray
La Boheme (Selection)..... Puccini
Sympathy (Waltz) ..... Friml
Toreador Song (Carmen)..... Bizet

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SEES END OF THE WAR BY WINTER OF 1918

Neutral, Back in London From Berlin, Believes Germany Can Continue for Year

NO DANGER OF STARVING

But the People, He Says, Are Greatly Disheartened By Enormous Losses

London, September 1.—The Daily Mail publishes an account of conditions in Germany ten days ago, which was obtained from a neutral who toured the country in July and August for the purpose of an independent inquiry into the existing situation. The Mail's informant said:

"My mission was to sound every class of German opinion as to the present and the future of war. I interviewed bankers, manufacturers, high State officials, merchants, diplomats, workingmen, and common soldiers. I am a graduate of a German university and have known German ways and habits of thought for thirteen years, most of the time as a resident in the country. I flattered myself at the outset that the Germans would not be able to deceive me when I sought to find out really what was at the back of their heads.

"They succeeded in convincing me that they genuinely believe they will win the war. They do not appear to be able to produce any very tangible evidence on which to base their belief, but the belief is there. Everybody wants peace. 'If only this hideous war were over!' is heard on all sides, but nowhere did I encounter any desire to stack arms on the basis of a defeated Fatherland.

"I am quite amazed by the English people's curiosity to know if the Germans are starving. They are nowhere near starvation. The crops are good, somewhat better than the average. They are satisfactorily harvested. There will be nothing to prevent the Germans, so far as food is concerned, from fighting for another year at least. Food shortage alone will never cause Germany to sue for premature peace. It is a widely cherished misapprehension, too, that monetary conditions are hastening the collapse of Germany's ability to continue the war. I imagine Helfferich (Minister of the Interior) can have another £500,000,000 ($2,500,000,000) this autumn or any other time he calls for it on the same terms as he secured the rest.

"Well-informed authorities assured me there were at least 1,500,000 men of fit military capacity in garrisons and depots and under training ready for the trenches when needed. Other people placed the number of 2,000,000, and all reminded me that anywhere from 400,000 to 600,000 youths come of military age annually in Germany. Little is said publicly of Germany's enormous casualties. Newspapers are not permitted to give any idea whatever of the grand total, which is approaching 4,000,000 certainly. It is their hideously heavy losses of men killed and incapacitated which are sickening the Germans of the war more than anything else, I think. It is these sacrifices which make me doubt whether the approach of the winter of 1917-18 will find Germany able to stand a fourth year of war. Of her ability to weather the third year I am left in no doubt whatever.

"England, Italy, and the United States are incessantly 'strafed,' England most of all. They blurt out everywhere that their deal with President Wilson about submarines was only a convenient makeshift for Germany, and that sink-everything at-sight tactics will be resumed as soon as new submarines are ready. I was in Baden-Baden, where there is still tremendous anger over the destructive air raid on Karlsruhe. It caused the Germans to ponder over the wisdom of airship frightfulness against their enemies, although, I must say, I found universal enthusiasm for the merciless Zeppelin raids on England."

NEW AMERICAN FREIGHT LINE TO THE FAR EAST

Manila, Sept. 14.—Two new freight vessels of 4,000 tons capacity to operate between San Francisco, Manila, Hongkong and way ports, are now being built in San Francisco shipyards, and will be ready for operation by January 1, according to communications brought to Manila this morning. The company to operate the new line is the San Francisco and Hongkong Steamship Company, a newly organized firm, capitalised at a million dollars. The vessels are to be motorships of the most modern design, constructed with special attention paid to new ideas in economy of handling freight and space. They will be equipped with sails and semi-Diesel auxiliary engines, capable of developing ten knots an hour.

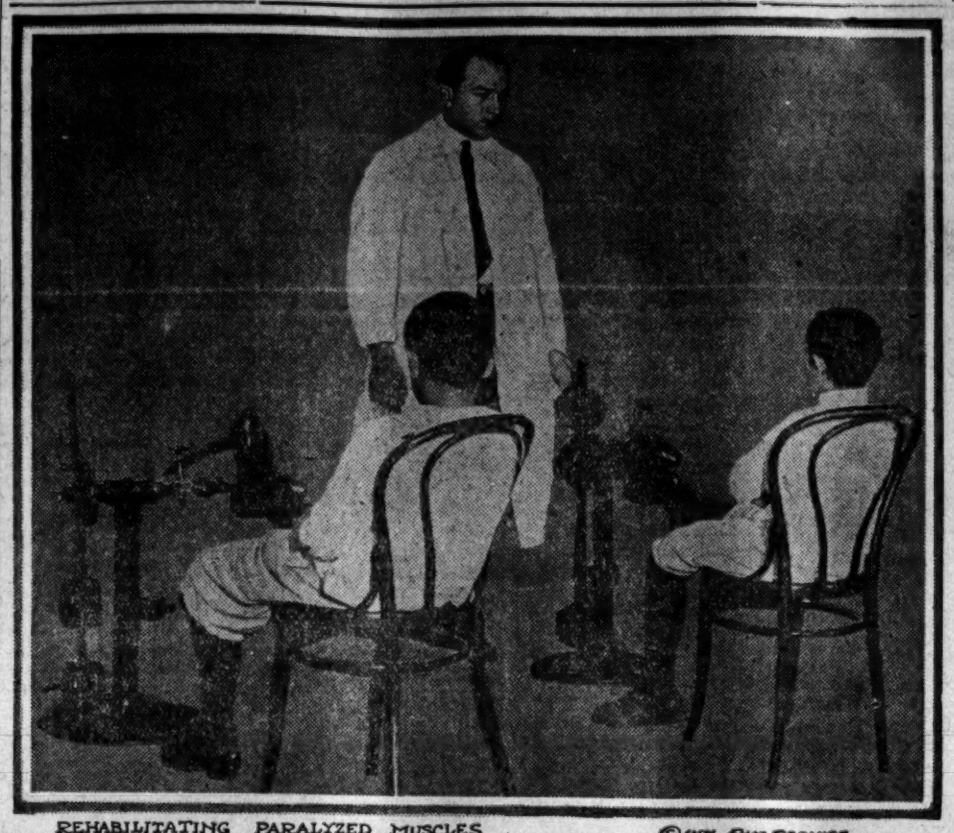
As soon as the two ships now being built are finished, work will be started on others. One of these is to be christened "The Belle of Manila."

W. C. MacGeorge, a former Manilan, is interested in the new company, and in a letter he states that he will probably visit the Islands, in the interests of the new company, in the near future.

The new concern has taken up its project with the Filipino Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, Spanish and Chinese organizations, and various insular officials. It is part of the plan to locate a branch office in Manila.

Several Chinese and American banks, as well as prominent business men from those countries, have interested themselves in the new shipping company, of which Captain Walter R. Rideout, a prominent shipping man of San Francisco, is the president. Provisions have been made for an increase in the capital of the company when the business warrants it.

Rebuilding Crippled Victims of Infantile Paralysis



REHABILITATING PARALYZED MUSCLES. ©Int. Film Service

The "recreation" of those who have been crippled by infantile paralysis is one of the great problems in connection with the scourge which has spread to all parts of America.

The photograph shows two pieces of apparatus now being used in the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, New York, for developing weak and paralyzed muscles. The oscillation of the machine to which the paralyzed members are strapped, stimulates the blood circulation and aids the muscles to regain their former elasticity.

MUNITIONS MINISTRY HAS RECORD GROWTH

Taking Over of Clubs Calls Attention to Its Remarkable Expansion

London, September 14.—The acquisition by the British Government of the premises of the two great political clubs of London—the Constitutional and the National Liberal—for war purposes calls attention to the phenomenal expansion of the Ministry for Munitions. Since the Ministry was created in June, 1915, the work has continuously grown until today it occupies a staff at headquarters of about 6,000 persons, and this staff is growing at the rate of about 300 persons a month.

The Ministry occupies twenty-one separate buildings, while the factories under its controls over the country number many thousands.

The Ministry for Munitions is in fact the largest industrial works in the country. It has recently taken over duties hitherto discharged by other departments, including the departments of provision and machinery, and is now in control of the transport of all supplies for the Russian Government. Railway materials are also under the control of the Ministry for Munitions.

The two clubs named are the largest in London, the Constitutional having 6,500 members and the National-Liberal 5,000. The premises are in the same street and close to the Government departments.

Ask Wilson To Make A Move For Peace

President Urged By Committee To Call National Conference To Offer Mediation

Washington, August 30.—A committee representing the American Neutral Conference Committee urged President Wilson today to call a conference of all neutral nations to discuss their interests as affected by the war, to agree upon principles of international action that will tend to prevent future wars, and, upon the basis of these, jointly to offer mediation to the warring powers. The President expressed sympathy with the general object of the committee. Hamilton Holt of New York, Chairman of the committee, acted as spokesman.

The American Neutral Conference Committee was organized in New York last June and consists of 100 members. Among the members are John D. Crimmins, Samuel T. Dutton, Professor Leo S. Rowe, Jacob H. Schiff, David Starr Jordan, John Hays Hammoned, Rear-Admiral French E. Chadwick, President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown University, Professor Irving Fisher, George W. Kirchwey, James Speyer, Frank P. Walsh, Dr. James J. Walsh, Amos P. Wilder, Oskald Garrison Villard, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, and Jane Adams.

CANAL AGAIN OPENED

Washington, September 7.—It was announced last evening that the Panama canal, which has been blocked by boulders for several days, would be re-opened today.

Swimming

The Police Swimming Club will hold another meeting at the Hongkew Bath, tomorrow evening, for which an entertaining program has been arranged. The events will be:

Two lengths breast stroke.

Throwing the polo ball.

Team race, Captain's side v. Vice-Captain's.

Water Polo, North v. South.

DOYLE HOLD-OUT ENDED

Former Giant Signs with Chicago Cubs for Three Years

Chicago, August 31.—Larry Doyle, traded by the New York Giants to the Chicago Nationals in the deal for Heinie Zimmerman, signed a three-year contract with the Chicago team tonight, after holding out several days. It is said Doyle will receive $7,500 a year from the Cubs.

Doyle will join the Cubs at St. Louis tomorrow. He left Chicago tonight for St. Louis in company with Dick Kinsella, Giant scout, who first brought Doyle into the limelight with the old Springfield, Ill., Three-I League team.

'The Scamps'

The Scamps were again in good form in a new program last night. Like all popular entertainers they were called upon to repeat some of the old numbers that had tickled the palates of the audience and the old wine was good—very good.

Mr. Wolseley Charles at the piano was, as usual, simply great. We doubt if we have had a pianist who has combined the humorous stuff with the classical so skilfully. All the other members of the company also played up to their reputation and delighted the audience to the top of their bent.

The company are putting up another new program tonight.

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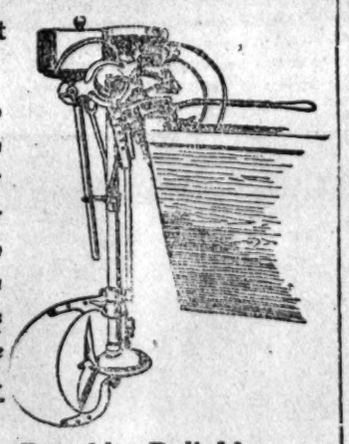

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WEATHER

Cloudy but rather fine weather in our regions. The typhoon of the China Sea will advance towards Hainan and the coast of Indo-China.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 27, 1916

Mr. Tong Shao-yi's Decision

MR. Tong Shao-yi, for the time being, has resigned as Minister of Foreign Affairs and his definite attitude may be taken to be that he will resolutely decline to take up that or any other Cabinet office so long as the present chaotic domestic situation continues. In this crisis we believe that Mr. Tong Shao-yi's decision is fully justified. There are those who will contend that, whatever the difficulties, it is his duty to go to Peking, take up his duties and do the best he can. There are others who will accuse him of declining the Foreign Affairs portfolio because of an ambition to be Premier. Neither of these contentions does him justice.

In the face of the military and party cabal headed by Gen. Chang Hsun at Hsuchow and encouraged by a—for the moment—powerful clique in Peking, Tong Shao-yi would be able to accomplish nothing in Peking. Indeed, it is not unlikely his presence in the Cabinet would make the situation more difficult to compose. As for the other argument, it is probable that Tong Shao-yi would find the Foreign Affairs office but a stepping stone to the premiership were it not for the ridiculous but none the less tragic and pitiful spectacle at Hsuchow.

For this group of half-baked generals calmly to hold a sort of convention in order to decide how and by whom the government shall be conducted transcends any flight of imagination and discloses either a criminal lack of patriotism or a pitiable ignorance of the duties and responsibilities of a general in the army of a republic.

These generals state openly that they wish to control or dissolve Parliament; they further wish to control the Cabinet and the President. At the eleventh hour, possibly to cloak their real plan, which is said to contemplate the restoration of the Manchus and the Monarchy, they say they are taking their present position because they wish to strengthen the Central Government as against the Parliament. It is a ridiculous position and will fool nobody.

From whom are these generals taking orders? Certainly not from the President; assuredly not from the Cabinet and, of course, not from the Parliament. And the President, Cabinet and Parliament constitute the government of this country. So the assumptions and pretensions of these buffoons—all the more dangerous because they are buffoons—it is clear will not stand minute examination.

It is a situation to delight the China cynic's soul; it is strawberries and cream for the China pessimist. Just when, apparently, all the storms had subsided and there was nothing ahead but plain sailing in calm waters for the government this thing at Hsuchow had to lift up its ugly head. It is to be hoped that the Central Government will find a way out.

Discussing the campaign to keep Tong Shao-yi out of Peking, which has now succeeded, the Peking Gazette—no friend of Tong's by the way—says:

"Lest we should be charged with having become a Tong Shao-yi or Kuomintang organ—as we have already been accused of being a tool of the Kuo Wu Yuan as represented by the dangerous mischief-maker, General Hsu Shu-cheng, the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet—we have to repeat that our attitude towards Mr. Tong Shao-yi continues unaltered. Whilst we recognise the inaptitude of General Tuan Chi-jui as Premier, military exigencies render his continuance in office a political necessity pending the effective re-establishment of metropolitan authority and control throughout the country, especially in the great strategic provinces. And even when this national control becomes centered in the hands of the Central Government, we do not think that it will be expedient for General Tuan Chi-jui to surrender his office to Mr. Tong Shao-yi unless the latter previously shows himself a real servant of the nation as distinguished from a mere leader of the Kuomintang.

"To express the same thought in other words: We do not think it safe that Mr. Tong Shao-yi should succeed General Tuan Chi-jui as Premier in his capacity of a political leader as such, although there can be no objection to his succession if he combines mastery of the most powerful political party in the country with—this is the essential qualification—a policy clearly orientated to national ends and purposes and resolved on the effective subordination of Kuomintang or party interests to the interests of the nation and its progress and welfare. Only by such a national policy can a Chinese statesman fashion a fabric of government which shall rest, broad-based, on the lasting foundation of the nation's will. By no other means can a permanent structure of national rule be erected. The conditions that make for the success of the British system of party government are essentially lacking in China for historical and other reasons; and that is why any attempt to introduce party rule in China at the present stage of the political development of the country must end either in a Venetian oligarchy in case—for instance—the Kuomintang or Mintang defeats the Military, or in a Military despotism in the event of this party's struggle with the Military meeting with disaster.

"Having said this, we pass on to consider the campaign against Mr. Tong Shao-yi which is intended—we write advisedly—to prevent him from coming to the Capital and taking the place in the administration which the inevitable course of events has assigned him. For the same general reason that we insist on General Tuan Chi-jui's present continuance in office, we also hold that Mr. Tong Shao-yi's association with the existing Government is a political necessity. Just as General Tuan Chi-jui is necessary to exercise control over the Military so is it necessary for Mr. Tong Shao-yi to be in Peking and in the Cabinet in order to control the Kuomintang. We cannot say that this political party commands our entire respect. It is essentially revolutionary in spirit and has hitherto expressed itself in disruptive directions. And it is to be feared that unless a commanding personality holds it in hand, there is every danger of its coming into conflict with the truculent section of the Military. If such a conflict were to take place now or before the civil forces of the country are marshalled and powerful enough to hold the Military in its proper place in the life of the nation, it is not to be doubted but that the Military would triumph and that the realisation of the hopes of those who believe that reform and progress in China can only come with the supremacy of the civil forces of government would be indefinitely delayed, if not completely shattered with the forcible introduction of a new system of government. On this view it seems to us that all the authentic patriotism in the country must insist on the avoidance of a struggle—already threatening—between the Military and the Kuomintang. And it is because the presence of Mr. Tong Shao-yi in the Cabinet is likely to prevent such a struggle that we have to deprecate—nay, denounce—the attempt to intimidate him from coming to the Capital and assuming office.

"The oblique suggestion of the Kuomintang that the present campaign against Mr. Tong Shao-yi is inspired from a 'certain quarter'—i.e. the Kuo Wu Yuan—may or may not be true. But there is little doubt in our mind that General Tuan Chi-jui is unconnected with the matter whatever part is being played by a 'certain other person' who is now trying to ape Liang Shih-yi in his days of influence and power. We have already placed our view of General Tuan on record. We have expressed our highest regard for him, and we are firmly persuaded that he is and will remain a faithful and loyal servant of the Republic. But we have had to qualify this view on account of the pernicious influence exercised by two notorious characters near him. . . . There is reason to believe that much of the mischief done in the name of the Kuo Wu Yuan and the existing looseness of authority and control in the machinery of government will disappear with the advent of Mr. Tong Shao-yi. Whatever the personal faults of the latter may be, he is not an official parvenu. He was a great official under the Manchu and was the equal, if not the superior, in rank to General Tuan Chi-jui, when—for instance—the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet was probably a schoolboy. And like a schoolmaster, he will be able to discipline the latter—the author of much of the factitious unrest abroad—and put him in his place. In a sense it is a fear of this bit of schoolmastering that partially explains the campaign against Mr. Tong Shao-yi. His presence in the Cabinet does not appear to be desired by the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet."

It should be noted, in conclusion, that the Peking Gazette's leader perhaps over-emphasizes the quarrel as between the Kuomintang and the Military. Only a portion of the Military is represented in the Hsuchow gathering. From the evidence it is safe to say that there is more behind this Chang Hsun movement than a fight for Power between a certain Military faction and the Kuomintang.

A Hungarian View Of Rumania's Attack

Many Non-Rumanians in the Territory Sought—Recruits Gathered to Meet an Invasion

By Dr. Ervin Acel-Starhemberg
(Editor of the Hungarian-American News)

Rumania has announced her intention of freeing the Rumaniars now living under the yoke of Austria-Hungary, and sets out to conquer Transylvania. Will Rumania really be liberator?

According to the census of 1910, about 3,000,000 Rumanians were living in Hungary and 300,000 in Austria. But they are not solid formations, but rather are mixed with other nationalities. There are over 4,000,000 Hungarians, Germans, Ruthenians, and Servians settled in the same territories which the descendants of Trajan now wish to redeem. The County Csik, for instance, has a population of 98,861 Hungrians and only 17,360 Rumanians. At Haromszek the population consists of 100,799 Hungarians and only 17,360 Rumanians. In 1891 Torontal had 186,000 Servians, 185,000 Germans, 98,000 Hungarians, 87,000 Rumanians, 10,000 Bulgarians. The most striking instance is, however, the prosperous city of Temesvar, which is almost entirely German and Hungarian, but both the Servians and the Rumanians were eager to "redeem" it.

Thus, should Rumania succeed in acquiring these territories, a far greater number of non-Rumanians would be placed under Rumanian rule than there are at present Rumanians under the rule of Austria and Hungary. Hungarian and German culture would be exchanged for Rumanian culture. Bonds of a thousand years' standing would be broken and large commercial and social interests would be destroyed, with the result that, instead of 3,300,000 Rumanians, now content and prosperous within the Danube countries, 4,000,000 non-Rumanians would be forcibly put under the Rumanian yoke. Only in two cities of Transylvania with a population exceeding 10,000 souls does the Rumanian nationality predominate. Hence it would happen that under the new order the peasantry, rather than the artisan and intellectual classes, would have the balance of power.

Judging from Rumanian utterances one would think that the greatest freedom may be found in Rumania. A few facts will be sufficient to show that this is not so. The Rumanian population is thoroughly agrarian; yet as much as one-half of the entire arable land is held by a comparatively small number (4,117) of large owners. The laws of the country are obviously in favor of these landlords and compel the peasants to work for very low wages. The truth of this statement is evidenced by the revolt of the Rumanian peasants in 1907, the greatest agrarian outbreak in modern history.

The International Year Book, 1914, says about the Rumanian Jews that they are "harshly treated."

The reason why Rumania has not thus far entered the war was not due to diplomatic or political causes. The fact of the matter is that Rumania has been equipped with German guns of Krupp manufacture and heretofore has obtained her ammunition from Germany. At the time when Italy entered the war, or when the Russians swooped down from the Carpathians the Allies were short of war material. Had Rumania then pulled her sword and shot away all her ammunition in three or four weeks she would not have been able to replenish her supply. Things are very different now. The Allies' horn of plenty can furnish her with all the guns and ammunition she needs and make her independent of the Krupps.

Economically Rumania has more to gain from trade with the Allies than with the Teutonic powers. For instance, in 1912, 42 per cent of her exports went to Italy and Belgium, while she sent to Germany and Austria-Hungary but 21 per cent of them.

As far as military situation is concerned, the Teutonic powers are ready to meet the new blow. The Southern Carpathians are just as rough as the Tyrolean Alps. The Italian army could not break through the Alps by means of 3,000,000 soldiers, and Rumania has only 600,000 available warriors for the same task. Austria-Hungary badly needs men, and in order to avoid the necessity of keeping two or three army corps on the Rumanian border she has established a large drilling camp at Nagy Szeben, a Hungarian city close to Rumania, where hundreds of thousands of recruits are always ready to meet Rumania's onslaught or menace her.

If Russia transfers some of her troops from the western front to Rumania a proportional part of the German-Hungarian troops now on the Russian front can be shipped to the Rumanian frontiers as well. And for the Germans, it makes no difference whether they defeat the Russian in Russia or in Rumania.

The fate of Belgium, Servia, and Montenegro should remind Rumania of "Vae Victis."

How Do You Run YOUR Telephone?

Do You Always Have to 'Wait Just a Minute' While The Important Person at the Other End Is Sent For?

An exasperated editor recently took his pen in hand to good purpose. He write:

We have been young, and now we are old, yet never have we been called to the telephone except to sit and wait for some gentleman or lady to come and notice us.

When we use the telephone we call a number, and sit like gray-haired Saturn, silent as a stone, waiting for the individual to come to the wire.

But when we are called, it does not work in that way. The individual who calls us is always in the next room, or on the next block—apparently.

This is how it works with us:

The telephone bell rings, and, like a startled fawn, we dash to it and hear this:

"Is this Mr. So and So? Well, hold the 'phone."

We hold the 'phone, sometimes only two or three minutes, sometimes longer. Then the voice says again: "Is this Mr. So and So? Well, hold the 'phone, Mr. —— will be here right away."

Gradually Mr. —— comes, and says what he has to say. Never has he explained why, in the name of common sense and impertinence, he makes us wait while his bulky form moves through space.

Sometimes there is an improvement on the above program.

We hear one voice, rather feeble, perhaps that of a female stenographer, saying: "Is this Mr. So and So?" We say, "Yes," and lean on our elbow.

Then she says: "I will call the private secretary."

The private secretary is called, and after a reasonable time he asks if we are Mr. So and So. We say, "Yes," lean on our other elbow, and he says: "Hold the 'phone."

Then he calls the real effulgent being that has deigned to call us up.

This is our humble suggestion, and perhaps we are going to try it. When anybody calls you on the telephone and begins by saying: "Is this Mr. so and So, hold the 'phone," JUST HANG UP YOUR TELEPHONE. When you are called again and the same voice says, "Is this Mr. So and So?" say "Yes," and hang up your telephone.

Little by little it might be possible to teach THE OTHER MAN to use his telephone the way you use YOURS, and avoid the modern, up-to-date impertinence which takes it for granted that your time is worth nothing, that all you have to do is wait while his office boy, his secretary and assistants move him gradually to the telephone.

We shall be glad to hear complaints and suggestions from the "slaves of the 'phone.." For we believe that the telephone has come to stay, and it needs a code.

For instance, when you call on a man, he lets you sit while he answers fully every donkey that "calls him up." Why is that?

Well Tended

George was hampered by a mother whose idea of godliness was cleanliness. Notwithstanding the frequent baths to which he was condemned George thrived exceedingly. One day a neighbor remarked on his rapid growth.

"Yes," said George, "that's Ma's fault. She waters me so much."

Such a Business College!

The "Conductor of a Column" recently received the following question from a young lady reader:

"I am a graduate of a business college. Two men have proposed to me—one is very rich and the other is very poor—which should I marry?"

He replied: "What kind of a business college did you graduate from?"

German Woman Chief Of Savages In Africa

Amazon, Seeking To Avenge Husband, is Thorn in Side Of British

(From the London Star)

The German East African campaign has alredy produced some of the most sensational episodes of the war.

The shelling of the German cruiser Koenigsberg, which had concealed herself in the palm groves of the Rufiji River, by British monitors, and the landing of her men and guns to take part in the land operations, is only one of the many dramatic incidents of the fighting which has taken place in the last colony which the German has left to him, and the loss of which is only a matter of time.

Another sensation of which much more will be heard has reached The Star. This is the appearance in the Kilima Njaro region of a German virago, who is leading a force of native troops without the assistance of any other European.

In the region of the Mountains of the Moon this desperate woman waged a savage guerilla warfare against our forces and thrilling stories are told of the strange, wild life which she and her black followers led.

Among the fighting forces and residents in British East Africa this white Amazon is known as the Bibi Sacharini, a name which has been given her by the natives. In the Swahili language, which the natives of the many tribes in this district understand, Bibi means wife, and Sacharini is probably the Swahili spelling of the name of this remarkable woman's husband.

Amazing Stories

The Askaris, the native soldiers fighting with the British forces, and also the natives who have been fighting for the Germans and taken prisoners, tell amazing stories of the exploits of this white woman fighter.

The native story is that she is the wife of a German commandant who was killed in the fight which took place at Logido on Sptember 25, 1914.

The official account of this fight described how a German force of about 35 European and 150 natives, with two maxim guns, attacked a body of the East African Mounted Rifles (C. Squadron), only 30 in number, commanded by Chapman.

After one hour's severe fighting in thick bush country, the enemy were repulsed, and retired hastily. Their casualities were 33, including several Europeans.

It was after this encounter that the natives began bringing in stories of the doings of the Bibi Sacharini.

They said that she was so grief-stricken over the death of her husband that she had openly declared to be revenged, and had sworn that she would not only wage war on the British, but would make it particularly hot for any British officer who was now unfortunate enough to fall into her hands.

The natives, who spoke of her as a mad woman, said that her anger was particularly concentrated against the King's African Rifles, in a skirmish with which force her husband had been slightly wounded, and the East Africa Mounted Rifles.

Whatever truth there may be in this, there is no doubt that on many occasions the Bibi Sachrini was in close touch with patrols of both of these forces, shots being frequently exchanged.

Guerilla Fighting

In the early days of the East African campaign, before and even after the arrival of the Indian troops in November, 1914, there was a great deal of guerilla fighting, and on both sides there were retirements before superior forces.

The Bibi Sacharini was seen on several occasions, her force varying from 100 to 200 natives.

Through glasses many officers of the British forces have seen this white woman commander in her kraal, surrounded by blacks. Never since the Longido fight has she been seen in the company of a European.

She is described as a big woman, with flaxen hair. She rides astride and is armed to the teeth. She seems to have a wonderful control over her native followers, and is a strategic fighter of the De Wet type, never showing fight in the face of superior forces, but generally putting up a retreating fight. Pursuit in such thick bush country as she selected in the early days of the war was almost out of the question.

The Askaris tell wonderful stories of the Bibi Sacharini's prowess with the gun. She has the reputation of never missing anything on which she can pull a trigger.

As she has sworn never to be taken alive, the problem as to what will happen to this White Amazon may never have to be solved when General Smuts completes his rounding up of their rich German colony, but residents in British East Africa are anxiously discussing what will happen to her should she be captured.

Rumania Was Well Prepared

Has Money from England And Guns from France

A high authority on Rumanian affairs who spent much time in that country and in this since the outbreak of the war with Germany and who seems in close touch with Rumania's developments during the whole period of the war made the following statement to a representative of the Morning Post:

"Rumania is prepared for war. She has an army of 800,000 men trained and equipped and ready to go into the field today. Behind these are reserves numbering 300,000. It is a great army and it may surprise many people as I notice there is a general impression that half a million men would represent the maximum strength of the forces Rumania could put into the field. But it should be remembered the country has been more or less prepared for war since 1913 and that for quite a long time past there has been a steady course of preparation going up for exactly this eventuality. Incidentally, I may mention these numbers are not even new for in February or March last it was semi-officially announced from Bukharest that the new classes of 1917-18 would place 1,000,000 newly equipped soldiers at the disposal of the Minister of War in April. With a lapse of four months, the position is even better than that forecast might have led one to expect.

"The army will be under the command of the King himself, but he will have the support of a body of officers who will bring to their task exceptional qualifications, acquired under exceptional circumstances due to an unusually long period of careful preparation. There is General Iliesco, who formerly was Secretary to the War Office, and General Everesco, who has always been strongly pro Entente. He was formerly military attache to the Rumanian Ministry in Berlin, speaks Russian perfectly, and is a man not only of international but political experience, for he was Minister of War, he was Chief of Staff in the Balkan war of 1913, and he is altogether a man in whom the army has great confidence.

"I have said that this army is well found and thoroughly equipped and I mean what I say. This army is not hurriedly mobilized. Months ago, indeed, as far back as early spring it was practically decided Rumania should prepare for this event and the preparation took such a form that they should have left no doubt in the minds of those who watched the operations that Rumania would be ready to go into the war on the side of the Entente in the early autumn. With that purpose in view the work of mobilization and equipment has been going steady forward. We had money from England, guns from France, and transport from Russia, where we had agents employed months ago buying horses and war material.

"There is no ground for any misgivings as to the whole-heartedness with which the King is going into the war. Long ago he told his ministers that although he was a Hohenzollern by blood and family ties he was first and last a Rumanian and his whole future was bound up with that of his people.

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11,000 Bacteria per Cubic Centimetre Found in Native Ice.

Just Think of That!!!

We use only

MACHINE MADE ICE

as without it we could not guarantee the *PURITY of our MEALS and DRINKS*

And that is not all. Our Staff of Servants come under the observation of a **Medical Examiner Every Month,** to ensure cleanliness to the very highest degree

By Dining in comfort and ease at the

CARLTON CAFE

you are preserving your health. And don't forget there is no

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ALL BRITISH MANUFACTURE

SMART FELT HATS in new shapes and colourings.
Soft Front TUNIC SHIRTS, Soft and Stiff Cuffs.
NECKWEAR in the latest designs and colours.
Silk ½ HOSE for day and evening wear.

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A large consignment of that celebrated tobacco

CUT GOLDEN BAR

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No. 6 Kiangse Road

Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

WELL-MAGGIE-HOW DO I LOOK TO GO TO THE BANQUET?
NOW TRY TO GET HOME BEFORE THE MILKMAN FOR A CHANGE-
AND BE SURE TO DRINK YOUR COFFEE OUT OF THE CUP INSTEAD OF YOUR SAUCER-
JUST AS YOU SAY-
FOR GOODNESS SAKE-HAVE YOU BEEN IN A FIGHT AGAIN?
NO-I TOOK YOUR ADVICE
5 A.M.
OW!
I STARTED TO DRINK OUT OF A CUP AND THE SPOON WENT IN ME EYE!
GEO MCMANUS

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — Daily Home Magazine Page — A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

The Detection of 'Carriers' and Cholera Control

(Issued by the Government of the Philippine Islands Department of the Interior Bureau of Science)

The control of cholera at the present time depends to a large extent upon the detection and isolation of cholera carriers as well as those actually suffering from the disease. In order to detect carriers faeces of all persons known to have been associated with a case should be examined and this necessitates a large number of examinations.

It is usually the cases of cholera that arouse public fears, but the danger is actually greater from carriers for they can be detected only by laboratory examination while the sick cases can be promptly isolated. In 1902 the importance of the carrier was not recognized and there were 125,660 cases and 80,632 deaths reported in the Philippine Islands from cholera. Now that the Bureau of Science is able to take an important part in the elimination of cholera by the bacteriological diagnosis not only of the disease but also of the well people infested with the organisms, the danger of an outbreak is much reduced. In 1914 the Bureau of Science examinations showed that in Manila about 2 per cent of all individuals examined were cholera carriers. In certain localities where peculiar local conditions existed, as high a ratio as 5 per cent was obtained.

Individuals who harbor the specific organism of the disease even though not ill can infect others who may in turn become either cholera cases or carriers. Furthermore, carriers are in constant danger of themselves developing the disease, particularly as a result of the lowering of vitality by exposure, dissipation or overwork. It is then to their advantage to be in a detention hospital where they can receive proper care. The isolation of the carriers removes a grave danger from the community.

For the cholera examinations the Bureau of Science makes many thousands of tubes of culture media. These tubes are inoculated from suspects by the health authorities and returned to the Bureau of Science for examination. For more than two years the Bureau of Science has been making daily examinations to determine the presence of cholera. Prior to 1913 the Bureau of Science annually made fewer examinations of faeces than it has made in either July or August of this year. In July 26,875 samples and in August 35,035 samples of faeces from Manila and the Provinces were examined for cholera. Of these 1,083 were positive for cholera, most of them carriers who were immediately isolated. During the months of July and August the Bureau of Science was prepared to handle 1,600 specimens daily. This was considered insufficient and now one shift is working at night so that the institution can handle as many as 3,000 tubes daily, if necessary.

The Bureau of Science has also rendered special assistance to several infected towns notably Hagonoy and Iloilo by detailing an assistant with equipment to make diagnostic tests on the spot so as to avoid the delay of sending specimens to Manila.

Who Gives UpMost in Matrimony--and, What are Husband's Rights?

By Dorothy Dix

THE Blue Pencil Club of Brooklyn recently discussed this burning topic:

Does the husband or the wife give up the most in matrimony?

Among the very clever opinions contributed to the debate was one by a lawyer, who said:

"The round of matrimony is divided into three great daily eras—the first, when the contracting parties are together; the second, when they are apart, the third, when they are resting up for the first era to start again the next day.

"The first era should mean the glories, the joys, the sweets of life, the veritable bursting forth of heavenly benedictions; and so it does—in some cases.

"The second era should mean heart-hunger, longing and pain induced by separation. I know it means that; if I didn't I would suspect that it embraces all the beauties that era one should. The third era is unquestionably the greatest of all. To those who are truly ideal it means preparation for the day to come. To those who are not it means relief and succor from the day that has gone.

"Should the man in matrimony give up his rights to club? As a headquarters—yes; as a place for occasional relaxation—no. His rights to friends? As an obsession—yes; as a means to keep ripened the sweetness of existence—no. His rights to smoking? To the detriment of his wife's health—yes; because it is bad for the lace curtains—no.

"Should he give up his rights to free speech? If it is dominating, abusive and unjust—yes; if it is in self-defense—no. His rights to spend his own money? If he does not provide justly—yes; if he has any left after paying the bills—no. His rights to flirtations? If it is with the other man's wife—yes; if with his own wife—no.

"Should he gve up his rights to pinochle or bridge parties? If he doesn't win—yes; if he includes wifey in the game—no. His rights to exercising after business hours If it is to the corner—yes; if it is with the baby—no.

"I can well imagine that the average old bachelor is positive that were he to enter portals of matrimony he would be passing through the gates of doom. And no wonder! Look around you as you pass up and down the great thoroughfares of a great city. See the high-heeled, hideously painted, powder dabbed, shortskirted, outlandishly garbed individuals, who with perfumed breaths and nicotine stained fingers do the peacock promenade, adroitly disguising the fact, that they are the daughters of our most respected families.

"Then hie thee home to the family album to gaze upon the sweet, lovely picture of mother there looking forth at you. Can't you see that our wary old bachelor determines he doesn't want to marry one of the pages of our modern fashion books and make her the mother of his children?

"No one can say, as a broad, sweeping proposition, whether it is the man or the woman, as a class, who are chief contributing causes to matrimonial infelicities. It is my experience as a lawyer that each case has a different story to tell; that no two are exactly alike.

"It is a mistake to ask for expert opinion from a married man or woman, a father or a mother, on such questions as this, on how to rear children, no marriage and divorce. If one may judge by the volumes of matter written on such subjects it would appear that those who are best equipped to analyze, digest and solve any and all domestic problems are the old maids and sour, crusty old bachelors. I therefore submit this question to them for answer."

IMPRESSED BY U. S. WAY

Japanese Tells How They Make Munitions in America

Tokio, September 22.—"Owing to marked achievements in science and their adoption in the production of munitions, the promptitude with which most of munitions factories in America are handling orders placed with them by belligerent powers in Europe cannot be praised too much" was the statement made yesterday by Major A. Miki, the technical expert of the Osaka Government Military Arsenal, who has been on a tour of inspection of leading munition factories in America since early last year.

"Unlike Japan," said Major Miki, "most of the large munition factories in America are controlled by private companies. There are several exceptionally large factories in the Eastern United States, which have made a most rapid progress in their organization since the war broke out. But although they are operating day and night, they have more orders than they can fill. Only a few persons traveling in America may inspect the munition factories."

Major Miki returned home by the Hawaii Maru Wednesday.

Rest Needed

The pretty restaurant cashier had applied for a holiday.

"I must recuperate," she said. "My beauty is beginning to fade."

"That so?" said the proprietor. "What makes you think so?"

"The men are beginning to count their change."

She got her holiday.

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"The Swiss House"

Telephone 218 — 1 Nanking Road.

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Four hundred day clocks
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Borden's "Eagle" Brand Milk

Has been extensively used over sixty years throughout the World

THE BEST FOOD for

INFANTS and CHILDREN

For sale by all dealers,

CONNELL BROS. COMPANY,

AGENTS.

Ever-ready entertainment

The unexpected guest is royally entertained with the music of the

Victrola

The world's best music always at your instant command—a pleasure to your friends as well as to your family.

Come in and let us introduce you to the joys of this wonderful instrument.

Victrolas $15 to $200.
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Terms to suit your convenience.

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"Timborite"

Wood Preservative and Stain

Both Decorative and Preservative

As a **decorative article** "Timborite" produces a most artistic finish which does not obliterate the grain of the wood where a painted effect is not required.

As a **protective material,** wood impregnated with Timborite is proof against decay, dry rot, fungus and the ravages of insects and vermin.

Tint cards and further particulars

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SHANGHAI

COLDER WEATHER APPROACHING.

The rush of GAS FIRES and RADIATORS is commencing. By making early application applicants will be sure of getting the pick of the stock.

HIRE 50 cents per month.

For particulars apply to the

Engineer,

SHANGHAI GAS Co., LTD.

5 Thibet Road, or Showroom, 26 Nanking Road.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 26, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate 74⅞=Tls. 1.33 @ 72=$1.85	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	71.80
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1926
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 3-1¼—Tls.	6.44
Exch. @ 72.—Mex	8.94
Peking Bar	336½
Native Interset	.09

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	32 1/16d.
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	27.88
Ex., N. Y. on London .....$	476 15/16
Consols ..... £	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-1 1/4
London	Demand	3-1 5/16
India	T.T.	230½
Paris	T.T.	433
Paris	Demand	433½
New York	T.T.	73⅞
New York	Demand	74
Hongkong	T.T.	70¾
Japan	T.T.	68⅞
Batavia	T.T.	178½

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3-2 1/16
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3-2 3/16
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3-2 1/8
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3-2 1/8
Paris	4 m-s.	448
New York	4 m-s.	76⅝

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR SEPTEMBER

	1—Hk. Tls.	5.93
Hk. Tls.	1—Francs	4.72
" "	1—Marks†	3.86
Gold $	1—Hk. Tls.	1.25
Hk. Tls.	1—Yen	1.57
" "	1—Rupees	2.83
" "	1—Roubles	2.40
" "	1—Mex. $	1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, September 26, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

H. and S. Banks $740.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 81.50
Shanghai Docks Tls. 82.00
Oriental Cotton Tls. 41.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 13.20
Anglo-Javas Tls. 13.15
Butes Tls. 1.97½
Chemors Tls. 2.10
Dominions Tls. 16.00
Gulas "L" Tls. 10.00
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 1.90
Tebongs Tls. 28.00
Permatas Tls. 5.75

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, September 26, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Kotas Tls. 13.50 cash
Sungei Duri Tls. 14.30 October
Sungei Duri Tls. 13.90 cash
Sungei Duri Tls. 13.00 cash
Kroewoeks Tls. 20.75 cash
Chemors Tls. 2.15 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 8.05 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 8.00 cash
Pahangs Tls. 2.00 October
Tebongs Tls. 28.25 cash
Tebongs Tls. 28.00 cash
Java Consolidated Tls. 23.00 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 13.15 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 13.40 October
Pahangs X. D. Tls. 1.80

Direct

Sungei Duri Tls. 14.25 cash
Langkats Tls. 25.50 cash
Docks Tls. 82.00 cash
Kotas Tls. 13.25 cash

London Rubber Marke

Reuter's Service

London, September 25.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex.
Spot: 2s. 4⅜d. Paid.
November to December: 2s. 5d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.
Last Quotation, London, Sept. 23:
Spot: 2s. 5d. Paid.
November to December: 2s. 5¼d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
107 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supeervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

SAYS AMERICA GETS BRAZIL'S TRADE NOW

But Japan Has Chance, Asserts Dr. Barros, From South American Republic

Dr. Paulo Barros of Sao Paulo, Brazil, accompanied by his wife and daughter, Miss C. Barros, reached Yokohama by the Empress of Asia yesterday on a tour through Japan, China and the Philippines. Dr. Barros, who is on his first trip to the Orient, was Minister of Agriculture of the Sao Paulo state government for three years and a half, resigning his post last November.

"Brazil has been greatly crippled in her economic conditions owing to the suspension of maritime transportation soon after the war's outbreak. The country has always depended almost entirely upon other foreign countries in the matter of transportation, but soon after the war broke out all European vessels were commissioned by their respective governments," said Dr. Barros in speaking of trade condition in his country.

"Although Brazil produces a large quantity of agricultural products to be exported into foreign countries," he continued, "these goods could not be exported at the outset of the war on account of the shortage of vessels. With a large subsidy from the federal government a steamship company was established recently. Before the war Brazil bought a large quantity of goods from Europe but she is now buying from America instead."

He said that there were about 15,000 Japanese engaged in agricultural pursuits in Brazil. They are all prospering, he said, and industrious. Barros has given many of these emigrants employment, as he is the owner of an extensive coffee plantation and exports a large quantity of coffee. His father, a prominent figure in the old Republican Party was a Senator in the National Congress for many years. His uncle Mr. de Moroes Barros, was the first President of Brazil after the revolution in that country. Now that the Panama Canal has been opened trade between Brazil and Japan, still in its infancy, should greatly increase, thinks Dr. Barros. He will spend about a month in the Far East.

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, September 25.—Today's cotton prices were as follows:—

Mid-Americans Spot	9.65d.
October-November	9.50d.
January-February	9.53d.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances.

Subscribed Capital. . . Tls. 500,000,00
Paid Up Capital. . . . Tls. 50,000,00

A British Company

Issuing all forms of Life, Endowment and Annuity Polices at current rates.

Assurance Fund
(31-3.'15) Tls. 9,069,647.72

Assuranees in force exceed
Tls. 31,700,000-00

Head Office—SHANGHAI
Agencies throughout Asia.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

SILK EXPORTS EXCEED ALL FORMER RECORDS

Of 151,742,980 Yen Worth Sold This Year, 134,852,071 Yen Goes to U. S.

Silk valued at 151,742,980 yen—a quantity estimated at 12,637,163 kin or about 16,849,551 pounds—was exported from Yokohama during the last eight months, a sure indication that a new record will be established this year. Compared to the corresponding period last year this is an increase of 71,576,667 yen in value and 3,776,041 kin in quantity.

Leading silk merchants of Yokohama expect to export 220,000,000 yen worth of silk this year. America was by far Japan's best silk customer in the first eight months of this year, buying about nine times as much as France, which ranked next in silk purchases from this country.

America's purchases of 11,191,684 kin during the eight-month period reached 134,852,071 yen. France bought 1,321,070 kin, worth 15,438,644 yen; Russia purchased 2,528 kin, valued at 28,167 kin, while 121,481 kin, with a value of 1,571,877 yen, were sent to other countries.

New York Bullion Report

New York, August 21.—Mr. S. R. Wagel reports as follows:—

Gold

There was an active movement in gold this week. About $9,500,000 arrived from England, and two shipments totalling $4,500,000 arrived from Ottawa. From San Francisco, $700,000 was sent to Shanghai, and $250,000 to Bombay.

The movement of gold of the District of New York, during the week, was as under:

Exports $1,225,070. Imports $333,948.

During the week, there was an increase of $5,993,000 in the combined holdings of all the Federal Reserve Banks.

The New York Clearing House Association's report for the week ended August 19 shows an increase in surplus reserves of $24,506,080, thus raising the actual surplus to $127,593,200.

There was moderate activity in the money market during the week. The rates were about the same as before. Most of the call loans were done round about 2½ per cent—the range being 2 to 2½ per cent. There was not a great demand for time loans, and the rates were slightly easier.

The British loan for $250,000,000 was closed this week. The members of the Syndicate issuing the loan were the same people who issued the French loan. The loan is reported to be a success. It has not had time to influence money rates.

The Bank of England gained £862,964 during the week; the Bank of France 3,795,000 francs, and the Reichsbank, 439,000 marks.

It is definitely understood that France includes her balances held everywhere as gold reserve.

The new British Order in Council against melting down, breaking up or using otherwise than as currency any current gold coin is very significant. During recent weeks, there was a tendency to hoard gold in England, especially in view of the very large exports to this country. Gold is also tending to disappear altogether from circulation in Great Britain.

Sterling Exchange was slightly better than at the close of last week. The strength was due to the arrivals of gold, and the conclusion of the loan. The strength, however, is considerably discounted by Allied purchases in this country. Imports into France have doubled during recent weeks, and the financing for France is being done through London. Although no weakness in Sterling is expected in the immediate future, the market is full of interesting possibilities. The consensus of opinion is that, if purchases continue at this rate, we are likely to have a very heavy drop at the close of the year.

There was a marked improvement in franc rates during the week, in sympathy with the strength in Sterlings. Business continues to be very small, in spite of the heavy purchases made on French account. The rates, at the close are

Demand 5.90½. Cables 5.90.

German Exchange has undergone practically no change. There was no noteworthy event in this market, and the rates at the close are:

Checks 72¼. Cables 72⅝.

Austrian Exchange improved slightly at first, but weakened later. Roubles were strong at the close. Italians were practically unchanged.

The Neutral Exchanges have had no change of importance, and were very dull.

Silver

Prices weakened during the week, although the undertone of the market was one of strength. There is a lull in the British Mint purchases, and the resumption of heavy shipments from New York has also acted as a factor tending to lower prices.

India has again bought from China for coinage; about 2,500,000 ounces of silver were shipped from Shanghai to Bombay during the week.

The China market is still bearish, although it is patent that the more silver is sent out of the country, the worse will be the position in the near future.

The stocks in Shanghai are practically unchanged, and there is very little change in exchange rates in Hong Hong and Shanghai.

The Bank of France had an increase 30,000 francs in its silver reserve during the week.

During the week, about £189,000 worth of silver was shipped from New York to London.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.....	$740 Sa.
Chartered.....	£52.
Russo-Asiatic.....	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.....	3.40 S.
Cathay. pref.....	5⅛ S.
Marine Insurances	
Canton.....	$400
North China.....	155 B.
Union of Canton....	8945.
Yangtsze.....	$260
Fire Insurances	
China Fire.....	$154 B.
Hongkong Fire.....	$385 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref....	Tls. 122½ B.
Indo-China Def.....	109s S.
"Shell".....	Tls. 17½ B.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 50.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 22 B
Kochien.....	
Mining	
Kaiping.....	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Cons.....	3½s. 6d.
Philippine.....	Tls. 1.05.
Raub.....	Tls. 2⅛.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock.....	Tls. 130½ B.
Shanghai Dock.....	$82 Sa.
New Eng. Works....	Tls. 11 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf.....	Tls. 85.
Hongkong Wharf....	$84.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land..	Tls. 95 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land.....	Tls. 91 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 5.
Central Stores.....	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.).	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo.....	Tls. 150
E-wo Pref.....	Tls. 107 B
International.....	Tls. 77½ B.
International Pref...	Tls. 75 B.
Laou-kung-mow.....	Tls. 61 B.
Oriental.....	Tls. 41 B.
Shanghai Cotton.....	Tls. 99.
Kung Yik.....	Tls. 14¼
Yangtszepoo.....	Tls. 5½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref....	Tls. 101 B.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y...	95 N.
Butler Tile.....	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill....	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar.....	Tls. 112 B.
Green Island.....	Tls. 10.20 B.
Langkats.....	Tls. 25 B.
Major Bros.....	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra...	Tls. 160.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz.....	Tls. 16 B.
Llewellyn.....	9.
Lane, Crawford.....	$98.
Moutrie.....	$35.
Watson.....	Tls. 7 B.
Weeks.....	Tls. 18 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma.....	Tls. 16 S.
Amherst.....	Tls. 1¼ B.
Anglo-Java.....	Tls. 13.15 Sa.
Anglo-Dutch.....	Tls. 6½ B.
Ayer Tawah.....	Tls. 41 Sa.
Batu Anam 1913....	Tls. 1.90 B.
Bukit Toh Alang....	Tls. 6 B.
Bute.....	Tls. 1.97½ Sa
Chemor United.....	Tls. 2.10 Sa.
Chempedak.....	Tls. 17
Cheng.....	Tls. 4 B.
Consolidated.....	Tls. 4 B.
Dominion.....	Tls. 16 Sa.
Gula Kalumpong....	Tls. 10 Sa.
Java Consolidated....	Tls. 23 B.
Kamunting.....	Tls. 9.
Kapala.....	Tls. 1.12½ B.
Kapayang.....	Tls. 31.
Karan.....	Tls. 15⅛
Kota Bahroes.....	Tls. 13½ B.
Kroewoek Java.....	Tls. 19¾.
Padang.....	Tls. 16½ B.
Pengkalan Durian....	Tls. 11½ B.
Permata.....	Tls. 5¾
Repah.....	Tls. 1.60 B.
Sumagagas.....	Tls. 1¼ B.
Seekee.....	Tls. 10½.
Semambu.....	Tls. 1.90 B.
Senawang.....	Tls. 19½
Shanghai Klebang...	Tls. 1.20 B.
Shanghai Malay.....	Tls. 8 B.
S'hai Malay-Pref....	Tls. 15 S
Shanghai Pahang....	Tls. 1.90 B.
Sungala.....	Tls. 1.60
Sungei Duri.....	Tls. 13 B.
Sua Manggis.....	Tls 7.
S'hai Kelantan.....	Tls. 1.05 B.
Shanghai Seremban..	Tls. 1.30.
Taiping.....	Tls. 3
Tanah Merah.....	Tls. 1.27½.
Tebong.....	Tls. 28 B.
Ulobri.....	Tls. 2 B.
Ziangbe.....	Tls. 8 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber..	Tls. 110 B.
Culty Dairy.....	Tls. 11
S'hai Elec. and Asb..	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams.....	Tls. 89 B.
Shanghai Gas.....	Tls. 24 B.
Horse Bazaar.....	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury...	Tls. 39.
S'hai Telephone.....	Tls. 90 S.
S'hai Waterworks...	Tls. 250 B.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for September 25 was 108 tons."

ORIENTAL PLANK WON'T GET VOTES, HE THINKS

Mr. Takahashi, Former Consul To Seattle, Talks About Campaign

PICKS WILSON TO WIN

Says Wilcox' Statement Will Not Get Many Votes For Hughes

Tokio, September 22.—The recent statement by Mr. William R. Wilcox, chairman of the Republican National Committee, attacking the Wilson Administration for its policy in regard to the Far East, will not gain many votes for Mr. Charles E. Hughes, according to Mr. Seiichi Takahashi, who has been Consul at Seattle for the last five years. Mr. Takahashi was recently recalled by his government, and reached Yokohama Wednesday on the Hawaii Maru from Tacoma.

Matters relating the Far East get a very small share of the attention of the average American, says Mr. Takahashi, who was educated in the United States and is well versed in matters of economic interest. He says that the people of the United States are fully occupied with the problems of maintaining the position in commerce which America has gained since the outbreak of the war, and other post-bellum questions which are expected to confront the business men of the United States.

"Leading American bankers are greatly concerned over the possibility of American interests joining in the projected loans to China," says Mr. Takahashi. "They have better chances for investment at home. Representative business men are inclined to devote their energies to developing their home resources with the great wealth the war has brought them, and are silent about China and the rest of the Far East."

Under these circumstances Mr. Takahashi expects the re-election of President Wilson. "However hard Mr. Hughes's men try to point out the so-called defects of the present administration," he says, "President Wilson still enjoys the full confidence of the American people. It is most probable that Mr. Wilson will be re-elected, for his skilful management in keeping America out of the war in Europe is acknowledged by most of his countrymen. Moreover, Mr. Wilson is strongly supported by the labor unions, which will be, important factors in the campaign."

Speaking of the great progress made in Seattle during his stay there, Mr. Takahashi continued:

"Exports from Tacoma and Seattle combined during last year exceeded the figures for San Francisco. This is mainly because of the large amount of munitions exported from Seattle to Vladivostock last year. More goods are expected to be exported to Vladivostock this year."

Headed by Captain Robert Dollar and several other leading American business men who are to have business interests in the Far East, a move has been started to have the Seamen's law amended on the ground that the law only works to afford a better opportunity to the Japanese steamship companies on the Pacific. But their efforts appear futile at present so long as the Wilson government remains in power.

Concerning the general strike of the dock laborers along the Pacific coast Mr. Takahashi said that the trouble has been almost settled. "The strikers have remained firm in their demands for some time, but many steamship companies which have their steamers calling at Seattle and Tacoma have employed and trained negroes and non-union men. They are now working as well as the union men did before. All steamers are now sailing from Seattle on schedule time now."

Spiral Flight Fatal To Japanese Aviator

Army Lieutenant Killed Instantly When Machine Breaks 500 Meters in Air

Tokio, September 19.—Attempting a spiral flight 500 meters in the air, both wings of the aeroplane of Lieutenant Higuchi Taneyoshi snapped yesterday morning, sending the aviator spinning to the ground. He was killed instantly.

Lieutenant Taneyoshi, an army aviator, had joined the air corps only last May. Saturday night he attended a dinner marking the success of a series of aerial manoeuvers recently completed by him and other army aviators.

The birdman was engaging in a practice flight at the aerodrome at Tokorozawa, about twenty-four miles northwest of Tokio, when the accident occurred that caused his death. The machine, which tumbled to the ground with the aviator, was a mass of wreckage.

News Brevities

John T. Allen, an American sailor, charged with assault and carrying a concealed weapon, was arraigned before Judge C. S. Lobingier, in the U. S. Court for China, yesterday. The trial of his case was set for tomorrow.

* * *

Mr. J. Hervey Longhurst, formerly of the Central Stores Co., Ltd., of Shanghai, has been appointed managing director of Messrs. James McMullan and Co., Ltd., a pongee silk firm at Chefoo.

* * *

H. E. Don Luis Pastor, Spanish Minister to Peking, left by the C. N. s.s. Shuntien, yesterday, for Tientsin.

* * *

Among the passengers who arrived by the new P.M. s.s. Ecuador were:—Professor and Mrs. J. Bailie, Mrs. A. Saphiere, and Miss L. Saphiere.

* * *

Among the passengers who arrived here yesterday on the I.-C. s.s. Koonshing from Tientsin were:—Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Taylor and child, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Emmet and 2 children, Mrs. E. Samson, and Mrs. Macleod and child.

* * *

The management of the New Point Hotel announce that they have secured the services of Mr. Harry Warren, "The King of ragtime players," who has just arrived from the United States. Mr. Warren will play every night between the hours of 9.30 and 1 o'clock.

* * *

The October meeting of the Shanghai Missionary Association will be held in the Union Church Hall, on Tuesday, October 3rd. Program:—7.00 p.m. Social Function, with refreshments provided by the ladies of the Baptist Missions, 8.00 p.m. Business Meeting, at which several short papers will be presented on "The Present Position of Mission Work in Shanghai," by Mrs. R. T. Bryan, Miss K. Abbey, Dr. J. B. Fearn, Revs. E. Burnip, J. A. Heal, C. L. Boynton, R. P. Montgomery and M. P. Walker. A cordial invitation is extended to visitors to Shanghai interested in Missionary work.

BIDS ON 58 WARSHIPS ARE SOUGHT BY U. S.

Advertisements Placed Soon After President Signs Army And Navy Measures

Washington, August 29.—The Navy Department today advertised for bids for the construction of four battleships, four scout cruisers, twenty destroyers and thirty submarines, immediate construction of which is provided for in the naval appropriation.

Advertisements were placed within a few hours after President Wilson signed the army and navy preparedness bills today. The navy bill as signed provides a three-year program, which includes ten battleships, six battle cruisers, fifty destroyers, nine fleet submarines, fifty-eight coast submarines and thirteen auxiliary craft.

"In the designs of the new ships," the Navy Department says in a statement today, "are incorporated military characteristics which are the result of a study of the lessons to be learned from the naval operations in the European war and the application of these lessons to the peculiar strategical requirements of the United States Navy.

"The four new battleships will be larger than any now in service in the United States navy. They will have a displacement of 32,600 tons, speed of 21 knots, a battery of eight 16 inch guns, eighteen 5-inch guns and four 3-inch anti-aircraft guns, and will have newly developed under water protection against torpedo attacks.

"The scout cruisers will be the largest vessels of this class ever laid down for any navy," says the announcement. "They will have a speed of 35 knots, an armament of eight 6-inch guns, four torpedo tubes and two anti-aircraft guns and will be equipped for launching of the largest size hydro-aeroplanes.

"The torpedo boat destroyers will also have a speed of 35 knots, which is five knots higher than destroyers now in commission."

Japanese Complains Of Panama Suspicion

Says All Residents Are Shadowed By American Secret Service Detectives

San Francisco, Sept. 14.—A Japanese, who has just returned from Panama, says that the Japanese residents in the canal zone there are all suspected by the American authorities as military spies, and they are shadowed by the secret service detectives.

Consequently, many have lost their positions and are in distress. He says the American authorities even open personal letters addressed to the Japanese residents.

WILSON COMPLETES DEFENSE PROGRAM

Army and Navy Bills Signed With Appropriate Ceremony And Scene Is Filmed

Washington, August 29.—President Wilson today completed the Administration's preparedness legislative program by signing the Army and Navy Appropriation bills. At the same time he signed the Philippine bill and the New Uniform Bill of Lading measure. As he signed the bills he was surrounded by members of House and Senate committees and army and navy officers. Moving picture cameras recorded the event. When he had signed all the bills President Wilson spoke of his feelings in putting the finishing touches to the legislation.

"I think that the whole country will feel," said he, "that this Congress has accomplished a very remarkable part of the program of national defense. This bill that I have signed for the army is merely the Appropriation bill; it is not the bill by which we reorganized the army, of course you understand, but it does carry with it a very much needed revision of the articles of war and it does mean that the finances of the nation are to stand behind the reorganization of the army and its use for adequate national defense.

"The navy bill is a very remarkable measure. Never before by one single act of legislation has so much been done for the creation of an adequate navy. Our navy has steadily grown. I think the development of that arm of force, has always had the enthusiastic support of the nation. It is matter of unusual gratification, therefore, that we should have been able at this time to do so much, to do it so well as I believe it to be done in this bill, and to do it with such unanimity of support and opinion.

"The Philippine bill excites peculiar feelings in me, because there have been times when the people of the Philippine Islands doubted our intentions to be liberally just to them. I hope and believe that this bill is a sufficient earnest to them of our real intentions. It is a very satisfactory advance in our policy of extending to them genuine self-government and control of their own affairs. It is only by such means that any people comes into contentment and into political capacity, and it was high time that we did this act of justice which we have now done.

"The last bill, the Bill of Lading bill, I believe will be most substantial assistance to the right conduct of both the commercial and financial business of the country.

"So it is with great gratification that I am able to add my part to so many pieces of useful and public spirited legislation. I am not accustomed to the kind of spotlight to which we have just been subjected, but I am very glad to have been caught at such acts" (referring to the lights for the motion pictures).

ASANO WOULD MAKE NEW YORK OF TOKIO

T. K. K. President Urges Construction of Canal Connecting Yokohama With Capital

Tokio, September 19.—A gigantic plan, aiming to eventually make one city of Yokohama and Tokio, to connect the two towns by a canal, lined with factories, and to even improve the Tokio harbor so as to permit the landing of ocean liners represents the latest idea of Mr. S. Asano, capitalist and president of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

According to Mr. Asano's scheme, after a canal has been constructed between Yokohama and Tokio, the land would be reclaimed on each side and industrial plants built. The two cities would thus be brought into closer relationship, the land between them would be built up and finally a metropolis similar to New York City would be realized.

The work of rendering the harbor available for deep sea-going vessels is a secondary one. If permits were received from the authorities and the canal enterprise successfully consummated, the long-cherished desire of making Tokio a port would be attempted.

This idea had passed the stages of a mere dream when Baron Sakatani was mayor of Tokio. He proposed to deepen the harbor under municipal management, appropriating 20,000,000 yen. The proposition faded from consideration, however, with the resignation of the Baron.

Mr. Asano has now carried the matter so far as to apply to the authorities for a permit allowing the construction of the harbor. His request has been submitted to the Tokio City Council, but there is some objection on the ground that the city hasn't sufficient finances to take a part in the work.

Mr. Asano hopes to make the canal a reality, anyway, saying that its completion will be a great step toward opening up the harbor.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ilollo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverner Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy [Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo	Yokohama	

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,000,000
Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ... 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	NicolayowskYokohama	
Dalny (Dairen) o-A		

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes:

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. Chen,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tales at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cen. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cen. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed ..... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .....U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,628,688.77
U.S. $6,878,988.77

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 55,000,000 (about £4,603,666)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Bankers:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balel
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H. $2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund .....H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application

C. A[illegible]ATH.
Actin[illegible]ger.
7 Nanking Road.
9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
5559.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on September 26, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-20
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	30-50
Mackerel	„	25-30
Pomfret	„	25-30
Salmon	„	none
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	16-20
Whitebait	„	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	40-70
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Geese	each	50-80
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	18-20
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	18-20
Snipe	„	16-18
Turkey	„per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	16-20
Wild Duck	„	35-40
Wild Geese	„	none
Woodcock	„	none
Wild Pigeon	„	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	10-15
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	5-6
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	3-5
Grapes	per lb.	12-16
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	none
Peaches	„	15-20
Persimmons	„	5-7
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	10-15
Pears	per lb.	8-15
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	4-5
Asparagus	per doz.	15-25
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	„	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Carrots	each	2-3
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg Plant	per lb.	4-5
French Beans	per lb.	4-5
Green Corn	each	2-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	80-1.00
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	„	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.40-1.60
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	4-5
Tomatoes	„	3-5
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.40
Rice	per 200 lb.	$8.20
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.90
Bran	„	$2.25
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.50
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.80

E. KILNER

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for September 27th and 28th

"THE RED CIRCLE"

A wonderful Pathe Serial of Heredity, Romance and Humanity, featuring Ruth Roland and Frank Mayo, assisted by an excellent cast.

Produced by Balboa Company.
In 14 Episodes of Two Parts each.

TONIGHT 3rd and 4th Episodes, entitled: TONIGHT

"Twenty Years Ago" and "In Strange Attire"
FOUR REELS

PATHE'S FRENCH GAZETTE
Depicting latest events of interest

"ZIZI"
After the Comedy by Lucien Rosenberg, with the Author in the principal role.

COLONEL HEEZA LIAR

"SOME TOWNS IN TUNIS" "A WAR DOG" "THE CURSE OF A NAME"
Very interesting scenes. Comic Cartoon. L'Ko Comedy

Commencing Frida[illegible] DOLLY BUNCH
"The Daintiest Singer of Popular Songs"
Specially engaged from San Francisco.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Entirely New Programme
FOR TONIGHT
by the
Kamensky Company

VAUDEVILLE
and
CINEMA
SELECTED NEW PICTURES

LYCEUM THEATRE

TWO GRAND CONCERTS
BY
BOGUMIL SYKORA
The Kubelik of the 'Cello
Assisted by
MRS. POWELL

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4th
AND
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6th

Booking open at Moutrie's

USUAL PRICES.
1104

St. George's Gardens

Bubbling Well

Open-Air Cinema Theatre
Every evening 9.15 p.m.

Change of Programme
Every Tuesday and Friday

For reservation of boxes or seats
Telephone WEST 802

See Tonight, Wednesday, Sept. 27
AT THE
VICTORIA THEATRE

The 13th, 14th and 15th Episodes
OF THE
"MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY"

LAST 2 NIGHTS
OF
MISS KITTY RAYNER
AND
MISS MABELLE
In New Songs and Dances
The Performance starts at 9. p.m.

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

PICTURES
for
Wednesday.

27th September.

15th and 16th Episodes of
"Million Dollar Mystery."

"The Borrowed Hydroplane"
and
"Drawn into the Quicksand"

"Ham's Harrowing Duel."
Ham & Bud Comedy
and
Keystone Picture
"Curses they remarked,"
very laughable comedy

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct 5	..	Seattle, Vancouver B.C.	Henrik Ibsen	Br.	Forbes & Co
" 6	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 7	3.00	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 8	noon	Seattle Wash	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 8	P.M.	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
" 16	1.00	Seattle, Wash.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 20	..	New York via Panama	Tsuyama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov 1	P.M.	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
" 4	5.00	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 4	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 18	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Sept 23	11.00*	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 28	9.00*	Moji, Kobe	Japan	Br.	David Sassoon
" 29	5.00	Karatzu	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 29	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Cordillere	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 30	12.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct 3	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 7	3.00	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Oct 1	noon	London via Hongkong etc	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 1	..	Australian ports via H'kong	Eastern	Br.	G. I. & Co.
" 2	11.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Sardinia	Br.	P. & O.
" 4	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Alcinous	Br.	B. & S.
" 7	A.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Paul Lecat	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 8	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	noon	London via Hongkong etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 16	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
" 25	D.L.	London via Cape	Neleus	Br.	B. & S.
" 26		London	Tokuyama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 30	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nore	Br.	P. & O.
Nov 4	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ajax	Br.	B. & S.
" 8	D.L.	London via Cape	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Oanfa	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenogle	Br.	Glen Line
" 22	D.L.	London via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
Dec 15	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Gleniffer	Br.	Glen Line

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Sept 27	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 27	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
" 28	10.00*	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Wingsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 28	A.M.	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 28	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtah	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
" 28	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
" 29	11.30*	Hongkong	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 29	A.M.	Takao, Formosa via Keelung	Keelung maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 29	P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Fushi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct 1	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 3	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
" 5	5.00	Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 11	P.M.	Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Nov 1	5.00	Hongkong	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Sept 27	1.00	Antung	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
" 27	D.L.	Chinwangtao direct	Burrumbeet	Br.	K. M. A.
" 27	noon	Haichow, Ichang	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
" 27	P.M.	Haichow, Ichang	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
" 28	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 28	D.L.	Chinwangtao direct	Velund	Br.	K. M. A.
" 28	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 29	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 28	9.00*	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 28	10.00*	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Wingsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 29	noon	Tsingtao and Dairy	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 29	3.00	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 30	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
" 30	D.L.	Tientsin direct	Kwangping	Br.	K. M. A.
Oct 3	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Sept 27	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Shansi	Br.	B. & S.
" 27	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 27	M.N.	do	Ningshao	Br.	Geddes & Co
" 27	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
" 28	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 28	M.N.	do	Kiangksin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 28	M.N.	do	Ikeshe	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 29	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 29	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 29	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
" 30	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Oct 1	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 2	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 2	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 3	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Sept 26	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co	KLYW
Sept 26	Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Sept 26	Hongkong	Kwangtah	1536	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Sept 26	Japan	Fujisan maru	1296	Jap.	M. B. K.	
Sept 26	Hankow	Kianghsin	1210	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Sept 26	Hankow	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Sept 26	Chefoo	Koonshing	1833	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Sept 6	Kobe	Chekiang	1316	Br.	B. & S.	
Sept 26	Chefoo	Hsinkong	1267	Chi.	C.M.S.N Co	KLYW
Sept 26	Foochow	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co	KLYW
Sept 26	Dairy	Genzan maru	1140	Jap.	M. B. Co.	
Sept 26		Shinon	1104	Br.	Moller & Co.	
Sept 26	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	1244	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Sept 26	Hankow etc.	Kiangwah	2321	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 26	Hankow etc.	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 26		Ichang	1228	Br.	B. & S.
" 26	Dairen	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 26	Nagasaki	Yamashiro maru	2236	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 26	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	1081	Br.	B. & S.
" 26	Newchwang	Chinkiang	1292	Br.	B. & S.
" 26	Japan	Hirano maru	4937	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 26	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	562	Day
B N B	Sept. 19	Cruise	Quiros	Am g-b.	350	2	200	Strait
T P D	Sept. 19	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	340	1		
7 p.	Sept. 21	Cruise	Villalobos	Am g-b.	620	8	95	Goss
P & O B I	Sept. 16	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1397	12	208	Moses

**Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.
Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.
The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachi Maru, Captain Y. Matsumoto, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Wednesday, the 27th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Thursday, the 28th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Kwangtah, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Poochi, Capt. J. Mackee, will leave on Friday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru will leave on Thursday, October 5. The tender convey passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinkong, Capt. Halkett, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration Chartered s.s. Burrumbeet September 27. For Freight or Passage apply to Agents, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration Chartered s.s. Velund September 28. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping September 30. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent, N. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Saturday, October 7. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Saturday, October 7. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchang will levae Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Kwongsang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow and Foochow on Sunday.

The B.I. s.s. Japan left Hongkong on Sunday and is due to arrive at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf today.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai tomorrow.

The M.M. s.s. Atlantique with the French Mails of September 17, left Port Said for Shanghai on Sunday, September 24, and may be expected to arrive at Woosung on Friday, October 27.

The N.Y.K. American line s.s. Shidzuoka Maru, with mails left Moji for Shanghai on Monday, and may be expected to arrive at the Wayside Wharf today about 11 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Hongkong on Friday, September 29.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Omi Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Monday, and may be expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf today about 11 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Japan ports on Saturday, September 30.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services' s.s. Empress of Russia, from Shanghai at 6 p.m. on Friday, the 8th instant arrived at Vancouver at 3 p.m. on Saturday, the 23rd instant.

The C.M. s.s. Anping left Chefoo for Shanghai on Monday,

The I.-C. s.s. Yusang left Chefoo for Shanghai via Tsingtao at 5 p.m. on Monday.

Passengers Departed

Per I.-C. s.s. Loongwo for Hankow:—Capt., Mrs. and Miss Johns, Mr. Hsu, Dr. and Mrs. Plimpton, Mr. M. D. Ewart, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Smeaton, Mr. H. A. Allan, Mr. J. Paul, and Mr. L. Dreyfus.

Launch Services

TODAY

The launch conveying departing passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 o'clock p.m.

TOMORROW

The launch conveying departing passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 o'clock p.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

25.—In spite of some slight intermittent drizzle, the weather, conditions are generally improving in our regions. The typhoon of the Philippines travels on the northern part of the China Sea, to the S.E. of Hongkong. Fresh northerly breezes along the coast.

26.—Relatively dry weather during the night; mist and drizzle at sunrise; then very cloudy but rather fine weather.

Meteorological Readings

Tuesday, September 26, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm	761.66	763.65
" at Inches	29.99	30.06
Variation mm. from 24h	†0.69	†4.26
Variation mm. for 12h	-1.17	-0.86
Wind Direction	NE	NNE
Wind Kilom per hour	13	24
Wind Miles	8.1	14.9
Temperature Cent	29°5	25°0
Temperature Fahr	63.9	77.0
Humidity: 00	89	76
Nebulosity: 5-10	10	7
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall Inches	—	—

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Sept 22		Alex T. Brown		Am.	J. M. & Co.	
Aug 24	Hankow	Albiana		Br.		
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Sept 26	Chinwangtao	Burrumbeet	1561	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMEW
Sept 24	Antung	Changking	1301	Br.	B. & S.	10 p
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Sept 25	Japan	Ecuador	3517	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.	OWSB
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Sept 22	Japan	Fumi maru	1569	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	10 p
Sept 24	Hankow	Fengyang maru	2806	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Sept 25	Japan	Fukuju maru	1242	Jap.	M. B. K.	TKDLW
Sept 24	Hankow	Hanping	981	Chi.	H.Y.P.I. & Co.	HYPW
Sept 25	Tacoma	Harold Dollar		Br.	R. Dollar Co.	
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
Sept 21	Hankow	Kuling	804	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYB
Sept 26	Hankow	Kiangtoo	1468	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Sept 25	Japan	Kumano maru	3154	Jap.	N.K.K.	WSW
Sept 24	Hankow	Loongwo	2986	Br.	J. M. & Co.	H W
Sept 25	Hongkong	Luchow	1216	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Sept 2	Hankow	Meisan	461	Am.	S. Oil Co.	BVI
Sept. 13	Port Townsend	Nottingham	1062	Am.	M. B. K.	10 p
Sept 25	Hankow	Ningshao	1920	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
Sept 25	Hankow	Nanking	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VIII
Sept 9	Blakely ports	Stimson	605	Am.	J. M. & Co.	USB
Sept 24	Hankow	Shansi	1228	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Sept 25	Hongkong	Shantung	1568	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Sept 25		St. Helens		Am.		8 p
Sept 25	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan.	G.-N. T. Co.	8 p
Sept 23	Hankow	Tseangtah	475	Br.	C. I. & K.L.Co.	CKPW
Sept 25	Hankow	Tachi maru	1238	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Sept 25	Japan	Usuki maru	1496	Jap.	M. B. K.	TKDLW
Sept 25	Chinwangtao	Velund	1113	Nor.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Sept 10	San Francisco	Wilbert L. Smith	710	Am.	J. M. & Co.	USB
Sept 16	Hongkong	Wingsang	1517	Br.	J.M. & Co.	YTPD

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EMPRESS OF RUSSIA..3 Nov.	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA ..29 Dec.
MONTEAGLE.....11 Nov.	1917
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..18 Nov.	EMPRESS OF JAPAN....13 Jan.
	MONTEAGLE .....17 Feb.

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"	"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 tons	Dec. 16
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 22
	From Nagasaki to San Francisco		
S.S.	"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 tons	Oct. 1
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Oct. 24
"	"KOREA MARU"	18,000 tons	Nov. 19
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Dec. 9
	From Nagasaki to Manila		
S.S.	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 14
"	"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 tons	Nov. 26
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 3

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AUDIT.

3. A Continuous Daily Audit of the accounts of the Society is conducted by Mr. S. A. Seth, Chartered Secretary and Public Accountant.

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NOTICE is hereby given that Holiday Services will be held on the following days:—
27th Sept. Areb Roshushona—
Evening Prayers at 6 00 p.m.
28th Sept. 1st day Roshushona—
Morning Prayers at 8.00 a.m.
Evening ,, ,, 6.00 p.m.
29th Sept. 2nd day Roshushona—
Morning Prayers at 8.00 a.m.
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By Order of the Committee.
11119

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NAVAL OFFICER OUSTS HIS SUPERIOR AT GUAM

Governor Wm. Maxwell Removed By Lieut.-Com. Cronan, Visitor to Yokohama

Tokio, September 20.—A tale that would have made O. Henry and other spinners of yarns envious, a tale in which the hero, a modest naval officer, left Yokohama yesterday afternoon, has come to light through the visit of Captain William B. Shoemaker of the United States Navy to San Francisco. Captain Shoemaker is on his way to the island of Guam, the American naval base about 1,500 miles from here, "somewhere in the Pacific."

When Captain Shoemaker arrives in Guam he will start an investigation of just how Lieutenant Commander William P. Cronan managed so skilfully and effectively to "fire" Captain William J. Maxwell, Governor of Guam, just four days after the former had arrived at the island.

Lieutenant Commander Cronan accompanied by his wife and child, arrived in Yokohama harbor last Saturday on the United States ship Supply. Captain Cronan commands that ship. He set sail for Guam at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He probably will arrive there just in time to welcome Captain Shoemaker, who has the investigating to do. But the whole story is told in the following from the San Francisco Examiner of September 6:

Shoemaker in San Francisco

A naval inquiry which has aroused the keenest interest in naval circles, centered in San Francisco yesterday when Captain William B. Shoemaker, now at the Palace Hotel, began an investigation into the removal of Captain William J. Maxwell, Governor of Guam, by his subordinate officer, Lieutenant Commander William P. Cronan. Captain Shoemaker is en route to Guam to continue the inquiry.

Several months ago Lieutenant Commander Cronan was sent to Guam and placed in command of the station ship Supply. It was understood at the time that his dispatch to the remote island was the result of his participation in department dissensions growing out of a feud between Secretary Daniels and Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, aide for operations, when the latter challenged statements made by the Secretary before a congressional committee.

Justified, Say Friends

Almost immediately on his arrival, Cronan placed Maxwell under arrest and appointed Captain C. Smith, son-in-law of Admiral Sampson, as temporary Governor pending the outcome of a government investigation. Maxwell was sent to Washington, accompanied by a naval physician, and was committed to the naval hospital there.

Captain Shoemaker spent yesterday at Mare Island, where, it is understood, he questioned Captain Arthur O'Leary, captain of marines, who was in Guam during Governor Maxwell's tenure of office. While Captain Shoemaker refused to comment on the case, information previously receiving here was to the effect that Governor Maxwell's nervous condition was such that Lieutenant Commander Cronan found it immediately necessary to remove him from office and cause his commitment to the naval hospital. It was said that this is not an extraordinary procedure in urgent cases.

Cronan Criticised

Cronan's action met with sharp criticism by members of the department in Washington, who believed that his assignment to Guam was a disciplinary measure, as he had sought detail with the destroyer flotilla of the Atlantic fleet, and his action was interpreted as having some connection with this situation.

Friends of Cronan, rallying to his support, said he had written testimony from the senior naval surgeon at Guam, which would amply justify his action in placing his superior officer under arrest.

Captain Shoemaker will sail for Guam today on the United States army transport Sherman. He will take sworn testimony and conduct a thorough examination of the case.

PORTUGUESE PROGRESS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Lisbon, September 21.—Official.—Portuguese troops have crossed the Rovuma River and penetrated three miles into German East Africa. The enemy abandoned their trenches after a feeble resistance.

WESTREM CASUALTIES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 25.—The frontier correspondent of the Telegraaf states that forty Germans were killed or seriously wounded in the aeroplane raid on Westrem mentioned on the 23rd.

Passengers Arrived

Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador from San Francisco:—Prof. and Mrs. Joseph Baille, Mr. Bak Yuen-chn, Miss Dolly Bunch, Dr. and Mrs. Roger Clapp, Rev. and Mrs. C. W. Douglass, Miss Jean Douglass, Mrs. B. K. Grambs, Mrs. Mabel Hummel, Mrs. F. W. Hadley, Master Frank Hadley, Mrs. F. A. Keller, Mr. F. A. Kellier, Mrs. Martha Keller, Mrs. H. Parton, Master James Parton, Miss Ethel Rhoda, Mrs. Isabell Sheran, Mr. T. T. Tsiang. From Yokohama:—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Cobbs, Mrs. Alexander C. Shaw, Miss Dorothea M. Shaw, Mr. Sidney Steiner, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Dugald Stewart. From Kobe:—Mr. M. Manning, Miss M. Mathews, Mrs. A. Saphiere, Miss L. Saphiere, Sister Eva Mary, Sister Beatrice Martha, Miss Mabel Sibson, Rev. Joseph Wharton, Miss M. A. Keith.

Per R.M. s.s. Empress of Asia from Vancouver:—Miss M. A. Asson, Dr. and Mrs A. J. Barter and infant, Miss R. E. and M. Barter, Miss M. H. Bates, Miss H Bau, Mr. and Mrs. Black and infant, Miss Ruth Black, Mr. W. L. Brashear, Rev. and Mrs. E. R. Brecken and infant, Mr. and Mrs. V. Butts, Miss G. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Childs, Mr. R. J. Corbett, Miss E. E. De Camp, Mr. Earl Dome, Miss E. E. Dresser, Rev. and Mrs. E. J. Eastvold, Miss E. J. Elderkin, Mr. P. H. Everhert, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Fitch, Miss K. Fitch, Master G. Fitch, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Fleming, Miss L. Fleming, Mr. G. P. Foster, Miss H. Gardiner, Miss E. M. Garretson, Mrs. G. L. Golwicks, Mr. P. C. Golwicks, Mr. H. C. Golwicks, Rev. G. L. Golwicks, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gardner, Miss R. M. and D. Gardner, Mr. P. Gardner, Miss E. D. Graham, Miss C. Gray, Mr. M. Greenfield, Mrs. and Miss E. E. Hayes, Mr. A. Heinz, Miss H. A. Hewitt, Mr. T. Hobbis, Mr. and Mrs. P. Hutchinson and infant, Mr. T. C. Rei, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Illick, Miss J. C. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Kepler, Miss M. Kepler, Master R. K. and B. Kepler, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lundeen, Rev. and Mrs. C. Landahl, Master F. H. Landahl, Rev. and Mrs. P. E. Littell and infant, Miss C. Littell, Master H. Littell, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mann and infant, Miss E. Marsall, Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Mathews, Master L. C. Mathews, Rev. and Mrs. D. Morris and infant, Master Morris, Master J. Morris, Miss A. Morris, Mrs. J. McCarthy, Miss B. McNaughaon, Miss E. Kiellberg, Rev. J. F. Peat, Miss A. N. Peavey, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Plewman and infant, Mr. and Mrs. A. Rugh, Miss E. and A. Rugh, Master R. Rugh, Prof. and Mrs. R. Scott, Mrs. R. R. Service, Rev. and Mrs. W. Small and infant, Miss D. Small, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Smith, Miss E. B. Sparling, Mr. and Mrs. Stafford and infant, Master W. Stafford, Miss G. Strawick, Miss M. A. Warfield, Miss M. and Mrs. M. Weil, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Wilber, Miss E. Wilber, Master C. and H. Wilber, Miss S. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. K. E. Yang and infant, Master J. R. and R. Service. From Yokohama:—Mrs. G. Anderson, Mrs. W. F. Barkley, Mrs. T. F. Barkley, Mrs. W. H. Booth, Mr. Beith, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Benjamin, Miss P. Benjamin, Mr. E. H. Dunning, Mrs. Hilton Johnson, Master Hilton Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Kadoorie, Masters H. Kadoorie, Mr. J. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Manchan, Mrs. E. and Miss P. Nissim, Miss L. M. Rollestone, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Sutterle, Mr. S. Steiner, Mr. S. Souter. From Kobe:—Mr. T. C. Cooper, Mrs. A. Coublitsky, Mrs. L. F. Garoalin, Mrs. E. R. Hooper and 2 children, Mr. W. S. Jackson, Mr. L. E. McChesney, Mr. M. Pfenninger, Mr. F. K. Sites. From Nagasaki:—Mrs. D. H. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. F. Barton, Mrs. W. J. Drummond. In Transit:—Mr. and Mrs. A. Bear, Mr. B. H. Blaisdell, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Bogle, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Brewster, Mr. S. Conception, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Cooley, Mrs. G. Craven, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Ernster, Mr. M. J. Hazleton, Mr. E. Boller, Mr. F. Hill, Mr. H. J. Jancovici, Mr. Y. M. John, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lawrence, Miss K. Coughlan, Miss K. Lawrence, Master H. Lawrence, Mr. E. P. McCullough, Mr. J. A. McGee, Mr. E. J. Novak, Rev. R. B. Ogilby, Mr. R. Policaropo, Hon. H. Quozon, Mr. Jose Quiogus, Mr. G. E. Richardson, Mr. J. M. Roberts, Miss E. A. Stewart, Miss W. Stiles, Mr. J. W. Switzer, Mrs. R. A. Templeton, Mr. T. Waters, Mr. V. Anuncion, Dr. G. S. Boncon, Mr. J. Cohen, Mrs. F. T. Foxwell, Mrs. B. Morrow, Mrs. C. S. O'Brion, Miss J. Sublette, Mr. J. L. Murray, Mrs. R. N. Oliphant, Prof. Craig, Mr. J. L. McLaughlin, Mr. P. Bittengen, Mr. S. Cameron, Sir. P. Chater, Mr. R. J. Coombes, Mr. F. E. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. J. T. Douglas, Master Douglas, Mr. J. H. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Gedge, Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Gossard, Master J. E. Gossard, Miss M. E. H. M. and D. E. Gossard, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Kates, Mrs. J. G. Kerr, Mr. A. Kwast, Miss J. Lamont, Rev. and Mrs. W. J. Longley and infant, Miss M. McGill, Mr. Wm. Mankelmer, Mr. J. Peterson, Mr. R. Poters, Miss F. A. Reay, Mr. A. P. Van Goethem, Mr. Don. Waggoner, Miss M. Wightman, Mrs. Holyoak, Miss D. and J. Holyoak, Miss G. Maine, Miss E. Best, Miss A. Gordon, Miss M. Gordon, Hon. P. H. Holyoak, Mr. R. E. Thompson, Mr. W. F. Barkley, Mr. T. J. Barkley, Mr. E. H. Curling, Dr. and Mrs. Forsyth, Mr. H. L. Jones, Mr. T. A. Laughlin, Mr. A. Pinkhof, Mr. E. G. Smith, Mrs. W. S. Wright, Rev. and Mrs. J. K. Maconachie, Mrs. F. I. Maconachie, Mr. T. Famsey, Mr. W. Tulip, Mr. F. H. Kales.

Per I.-C. s.s. Koonshing from Weihaiwei:—Mr. F. O. Reynolds, Mrs. Reynolds and children, Mr. A. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Taylor and infant, Mr. A. Jessiman, Mrs. Meyers and 2 children, Mrs. Macleod and children, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Emmett and 2 children, Mrs. E. Samson.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Mr. Sillett.

Per C.M. s.s. Kwangtah from Hongkong:—Miss J. Hannimann.

Per C.M. s.s. Haichi from Foochow:—Miss W. Kidd.

Per C.M. s.s. Kianghsin from Hankow:—Mr. Anderson, Mrs. Sontag and child, and Mrs. Schepker.

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(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ = Midnight, 1330 = 1³⁰ p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2035	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1945	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1638	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2340	524	arr. Mukden dep.	280	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1950
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1655	1941
745	1200	—	78	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1911
1133	1500	—	148	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1508
1457	1746	—	—	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	1158
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	845
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
830	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1089	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	018	—	377	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1556	316	—	—	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	129	1032
1816	450	—	420	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	—	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	523	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	838	—	600	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1958	1442
1206	840	—	631	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1152	—	—	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	—	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1540	728

Express 16 B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	580	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1458	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	708	1308	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 | = train runs on Thursday only. 230 ¦ = train runs on Fridays only.

| 300 = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B = train has buffet car with regular meal service

S = train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s = train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Tientsin, September, 1916.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	TIMES 2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.	STATIONS	TIMES 1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8 20	9.25	2.20	3.50
Sung Kiang ..... arr. / dep.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.40	Hangchow ..... arr. / dep.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.18
		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.50			7.55	8.55	10.13	2.50	4.25
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.48
Ka Shing ..... arr. / dep.	7.30	10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40	Yeh Zah ..... arr. / dep.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.08	6.37
	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29				9.32	11.01	1.50	4.08	6.47
Yeh Zah ..... arr. / dep.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.58				10 09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.38
	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58		Ka Shing ..... arr. / dep.	7 40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25		Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.01	
Hangchow ..... arr. / dep.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09		Sung Kiang ..... arr. / dep.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24			10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40		Shanghai South .... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.0-	6.30	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.	STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p m.	23 p.m.
Kou Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35	Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Kou Shang Hsu .. arr. / dep.	7.53	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48		9.19				5.33	
	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50	Hangchow ..... arr. / dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.42	7.1
Hangchow ..... arr. / dep	8.13	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00		9.34	11.05	12.45	2.48	5.52	7.2
	8.21				3.50		Kou Shang Hsu .. arr. / dep.	9 37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.56	7.28
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.15		Kou Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	3.03	6.06	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	1 Express R	3 Local	5 Slow	7 Coolie Goods	9 Fast R	11 Local	13 N S G Local	15 Night Express R.S.	17 N S G Local
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.55		8 20	9.00	12.50	15.20	8.40	23.00	17.15
Nansiang..			8.56	9.48	13.21	15.55	9.15	—	17.50
Kunshan			9.55	11.04	14.07	16.51		—	
SOOCHOW arr. / dep.	9.34		10.53	12.05	14.50	17.53		1.01	
	9.41		11.08	12.19	14.57	18.13		1.08	
WUSIH .. arr. / dep.	10.24		12.11	13.32	15.45	19.38		2.08	
	10.31		12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41		2.10	
CHANGCHOW arr. / dep.	11.13		13.30	14.51	16.38	20.45		3.00	
	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.10	
TANYANG .. arr. / dep.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41			—	
	12.09	8.08	14.59	16.14	17.49			—	
CHINKIANG arr. / dep.	12.43	8.53	15.49	17.08	18.22			4.56	
	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.32			5.06	
Nanking Ferry .. arr.	*14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
NANKING	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05			6.50	..

STATIONS.	2 Local	4 Slow	6 Coolie Goods	8 Fast R	10 Express R	12 Local	14 N S G Local	16 Night Express R.S.	18 N S G Local
NANKING .. ..dep.		7.00	7.30	11.15	*14.20	15.55		23.00	
Nanking Ferry ..dep.		—	—	—	*14.20	—		—	
CHINKIANG.. arr. / dep.		8.57	9.42	12.50	15.51	18.05		0.46	
		9.05	9.55	12.59	16.01	18.26		1.00	
TANYANG .. arr. / dep.		9.55	10.43	13.38	16.36	19.16		—	
		9.57	10.53	13.40	16.38	19.19		—	
CHANGCHOW arr. / dep.		11.04	12.11	14.42	17.36	20.30		2.58	
	6.20	11.14	12.22	14.52	17.56			3.06	
WUSIH .. arr. / dep.	7.24	12.14	13.36	15.43	18.24			4.01	
	7.31	12.22	13.46	15.53	18.31			4.11	
SOOCHOW .. arr. / dep.	8.40	13.35	14.55	16.47	19.21			5.04	
	8.46	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.28			5.12	
Kunshan	9.54	14.57	16.14	17.41	—			—	
Nansiang..	10.58	15.57	17.19	18.26	—		9.40	6.33	18.00
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	11.24	16.20	17.55	18.55	21.20		10.15	7.00	18.35

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	16.10	19.40	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	16.37	20.07	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.38	8.56	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	16.45	20.15	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.30	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.30	17.25	19.00	20.30
KIANGWAN	6.33	7.51	10.16	12.24	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.11	20.41
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.55	8.15	10 40	12.40	14.35	16.05	18.00	19.35	21.05

Business and Official Notices

NEW FRENCH WAR LOAN

5% French Loan "de la Defense Nationale"

PRICE OF ISSUE 88.75%

Date of Redemption 1930 Onward

The list of subscriptions will be opened in Paris from October 5th to 29th

For subscriptions fully paid up price of issue 87.50

Payments by instalments will also be accepted as follows:

Frs. 15 on application
23.75 on 16th December
25.00 on 16th February
25.00 on 16th April

Frs. 88.75

Interest payable quarterly; full interest coupon will be paid on 16th November. The Loan is free from all French taxes.

Holders of "Bons et Obligations de la Defense Nationale" will have the option of converting same into Bonds of the new Loan for their full value.

Subscriptions are now received at

THE
BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE—SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN AND PEKING.

and subscriptions will be telegraphed to Paris free of charge or commission, at especially favorable exchange rates and every facility will be granted to subscribers.

11066 0.29

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Coming! Coming!!

The Howitt Phillips

Repertory Company

presenting the latest London Productions.

Watch for the opening date.

Don't miss the
HOWITT PHILLIPS CO.
The Company with the largest repertoire in the world.

10978

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FOSTER'S
"BUGLE BRAND"
STOUT
IN PINTS AND
SPLITS
AT ALL BARS

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

LYCEUM THEATRE

SHANGHAI

SEPTEMBER
27th and 28th
are the
LAST 2 NIGHTS
of
WOLSELEY CHARLES'
Renowned Company

THE SCAMPS

at the
Lyceum Theatre

ENTIRE CHANGE
of
PROGRAMME
25th and 27th
Reserve yours Seats now
at
MOUTRIE'S

Don't forget the Last

Classical Concert

by
Prof. Papini's Orchestra
in the
Palace Hotel Roof Garden
TONIGHT at 9.30

Friday, 29th Sept.
OLYMPIC THEATRE
Benefit Performance
by
THE KAMENSKY COMPANY
In aid of the
ALLIED RED CROSS FUND
Special Vaudeville and Cinema Programme

30% of the proceeds to be given to the Red Cross Fund.

Prices: $2.00, $1.50 and $1.00

Booking now open at S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

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SPECIAL CABARET CONCERT
at the
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
on
Friday and Saturday, Sept. 29th and 30th

RAGTIME! RAGTIME!

HARRY WARREN

Just Arrived from the U. S.
King of Ragtime Players
Hear him play
2 tunes at once.

NEW POINT HOTEL
EVERY NIGHT
from 9.30 to 1 o'clock

11134

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025
YUT SAE CHANG & Co.
Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.
JUST ARRIVED
Portable Outboard-Motor, Fireless Cooking Stove and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.

In The United States Court For China

In the matter of the estate of FLORENCE ISABEL RUSSELL, deceased.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Estate of Florence Isabel Russell, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to Charles H. Williams, Esquire,. American Consulate-General, Administrator of said Estate, on or before the first day of April, 1917, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to said administrator.

CHARLES H. WILLIAMS,
Administrator.

Shanghai, China, September 26, 1916.
11132

In The United States Court For China

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of JOHN JOSEPH WADE deceased.

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of John Jospeh Wade, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to Ralph A. Frost, Esquire, 14 Ewo Road, Hankow, China, Administrator of the said Estate, on or before first day of April, 1917; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to said Administrator.

WILLIAM RANDLE,
SYD S. KEMP, Co-executors,
RALPH A. FROST, Administrator with the will annexed.

Shanghai, China, September 26, 1916.
11133

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

30th Gymkhana Meeting

10th October, 1916.

Entries close at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 3rd October, at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

SPECIAL ENTRY

Entries for the Kiangwan St. Leger and the Kiangwan Challenge Plate to be run on 18th and 25th November, 1916, respectively, will be closed on Saturday, 7th October, at the Club House.

By order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.

11118

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

10859 S 30

TRANSLATIONS

ACCURATE TRANSLATIONS from Russian into English, and vice versa, promptly executed by an experienced translator. Moderate charges. Apply to Box 365, THE CHINA PRESS.

11054 S 29

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Flat to let, 2 rooms, with bathroom and boxroom, also front room.

Telephone 3482

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

No. 11 facing Park. Sitting room and bedroom with bathroom attached Suitable for small family. All home comforts.

YOUNG ALLEN TERRACE
No. 1
Opposite Quinsan Gardens

NICE, comfortably furnished rooms, bathrooms attached, with and without verandah. Board optional. Also extra large room, suitable for two. Accommodation for table boarders.

11039

TWO ROOMS, with some office equipment, to let, at Tls. 30 per month, taxes and water included. Very central. Apply to Box 400, THE CHINA PRESS.

11125 S 28

FURNISHED ROOM to let, with or without board, in private family. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 391, THE CHINA PRESS.

11107 S 30

TO LET, very large room, small room, bathroom and verandah attached. 45 Bubbling Well Road.

11056 O 3

TO LET, two well-furnished flats, piano, low rental. Only Britishers and neutrals. Apply No. 8 Ward Road.

11099

APARTMENTS WANTED

A YOUNG Persian gentleman, desirous of knowledge English language, seeks large well-furnished room, with bathroom attached, in private English family. Bubbling Well district preferred. Apply to Box 401, THE CHINA PRESS.

11125 S 28

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED. A secretary is required by a Shanghai Firm for service in Singapore, or another of the Southern Ports. Good position for the right party. Answer, stating qualifications, previous experience and salary required. Apply to Box 397, THE CHINA PRESS.

11122 S 30

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED immediately, by neutral, house of 6 to 8 rooms, in Western district. Please apply to Box 403, THE CHINA PRESS.

11130 S 29

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED, by a young German lady, position as nursery governess for young children. Fond of children and good recommendations. Apply to Box 396, THE CHINA PRESS.

11121 S 28

POSITION WANTED by a Chinese as godown-keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper: many years' experience in Shanghai. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

LOST

LOST, in the neighborhood of Route Prosper Paris and Avenue Joffre, fox terrier pup, four months old, black head and large spot just above tail, tail cut rather long. Please communicate with telephone West 395. Finder will be rewarded.

11108 S 27

EDUCATIONAL

YOUNG AMERICAN gentleman wishes to take dancing lessons from lady teacher. Communicate with Box 395, THE CHINA PRESS.

11120 O 3

PIANO-LESSONS. Professor Manikus, 1st prize Conservatorium, Amsterdam, is willing to take some more pupils. Moderate terms. Also open at night-time for concerts, dancing. 22A North Szechuen Road, Tel. 4701.

11124 S 28

ENGLISH LESSONS by certificated professional English lady teacher. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 402, THE CHINA PRESS.

11126 O 1

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, a three-storied, well-furnished foreign building, facing south, having a large piece of meadow, quite enough for a tennis court in the front, huge trees around, and more than ten spacious rooms, with bathrooms, stable, both electric and gas lights attached: including a good-sized piano and furniture of reception rooms, dining room and bedrooms, suitable for a good family residence. For further particulars apply to No. 162a Bubbling Well Road.

11129 S 29

TO LET, 39 Siccawei Road, detached six-roomed residence, moderate rent. China Realty Co., Ltd.

11110 T. F.

NO 65 Route Vallon, near French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., from October 1st. Apply to China Realty Co. Ltd.

11098

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES TO LET, 49 Kiangse Road, five rooms from October 1st. China Realty Co., Ltd.

11029 T. F.

Exchange and Mart

WANTED to buy, Prof. Knowles' "Complete System of Personal Influence and Healing." Offers to Box 404, care of THE CHINA PRESS.

11131 S 27

WANTED, 12-bore automatic shot-gun and 12-bore double-barrelled hammerless gun. Apply to Box 398, THE CHINA PRESS.

11123 S 28

JAPANESE SHRINE for sale, a beautiful old specimen lacquer, in perfect condition. Apply to Box 383, THE CHINA PRESS.

11093 S 27

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11123

FOR SALE; One or two English-made motor-cycles, mechanically perfect, brand-new and ready for the road. 3½ h.p. Suitable for single or side-car work: at bargain prices. Apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9